



Daily Report

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Daily Report

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General

Spokesman 'Delighted' With Cardinal's Remark on Olympics

OW2109075993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754
GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman today commented on a Catholic leader's endorsement of Beijing's Olympic bid.

The spokesman was asked to comment on the statement made by French Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, who recently attended the opening ceremony of China's 7th National Games, that he wished Beijing success in its bid for the 2000 Olympic Games.

The spokesman said, "We are delighted to hear the message and we appreciate it, while the Chinese Government and the Chinese people of all nationalities are making concerted efforts to support Beijing's bid for the 2000 Olympic Games."

Li Lanqing Notes Confidence Regarding Olympic Bid

OW2009204193 Beijing XINHUA in English 2023
GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Monte Carlo, Monaco, September 20 (XINHUA)—China's Vice-Premier Li Lanqing said on Monday that the Beijing bid team is full of confidence in hitting a success here.

Li, honorary president of the delegation of the Beijing 2000 Olympic Games Bid Committee (BOBICO), said in an interview with reporters from the British Broadcasting Corporation that the Beijing team is concentrating on the current bidding campaign.

When asked whether Beijing will go on to bid for the 2004 Olympics should it fail Thursday's vote, Li said that a Chinese saying had it "neither be presumptuous even if you win nor be disheartened even if you lose".

"China will do as always to contribute to the development of the Olympic movement," said Li.

Hosting the Olympics in the year 2000 will help enhance mutual understanding between China and the rest of the world and offer the nation a chance to make its bit of contribution to the Olympism.

The Chinese vice-premier said that the Chinese people, who account for one fifth of the world's total population, have displayed great enthusiasm in contributing to the development of the Olympic movement.

Tibetan People Support Beijing's Olympic Bid

OW2009134693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240
GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Lhasa, September 20 (XINHUA)—Representatives of religious circles and people in Tibet today expressed their firm support for Beijing's bid for hosting the Olympic games and wished the Olympic fire to be lit in Beijing in the year of 2000.

Living Buddha Sengqen Losang Gyaincain, also vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress, said Monday that he fully supported Beijing's Olympic bid.

"Beijing's Olympic bid not only expressed the wishes of the people in the country but also that of people in every walk in Tibet," he stressed.

Sengqen, one of eight living buddhas in the Zhaxi Lhumbo Lamasery, said religious circles in Tibet would hold ceremonies in the Jokhang Temple and other lamaseries, wishing Beijing a success in its bid.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1208 GMT on 20 September carries a similar report that adds: "Living Buddha Sengqen said: A handful of Westerners who are hostile to China are against the holding of the Olympic games in Beijing. This is because they do not want to see a prosperous, stable, and developed China. People within Tibet's religious circles, myself included, are very angry about this. He said: Beijing's bid for hosting the 2000 Olympic Games is an honor of the entire Chinese nation, and it is also an honor of people of all nationalities in Tibet because the Olympic games symbolizes peace and friendship of the entire human race."]

Dazha Dandzimgelie, a famous living buddha in Zhebun Monastery, the biggest lamasery in Tibet, said that the strong wishes of Tibetan people for Beijing's success were fairly demonstrated in various activities, including a long-distance run race and a signature campaign earlier this year.

The 39-year-old living buddha said people in Tibet are more interested in sports nowadays when they enjoy social stability and sound family life in the region, and the holding of the Olympic games in China, a country with a population of 1.1 billion, would further promote the Olympic spirits throughout the world.

U.S. Said Trying To 'Impede' Beijing Olympic Bid

HK2109133693 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 21 Sep 93 p 1

["New talk" Column: "Chief Reason for United States Preventing China From Hosting Olympics"]

[Text] A ballot will be cast on 23 September by the 90 members of the International Olympic Committee [IOC]

(there are actually 91 members but the chairman, Juan Antonio Samaranch, is not voting) to decide which of the five applicant cities will play host to the 2000 Summer Olympics. However, U.S. Government officials have kept babbling over the past few days, with China as the target of attack, linking those issues with China applying to host the world Olympics. Obviously, the ultimate aim is to impede China in playing host to the games.

In the wake of presenting China's Yinhe incident, and the case of China supplying Pakistan with some advanced weapons, President Clinton has recently presented the issue of China's nuclear testing; and on 20 September, Secretary of State Christopher reiterated the conditions of human rights in China. Although there were some changes in the way they were put, their charges against China came one after another without end.

Someone in the international community has indicated that although the United States has tried to impede China in playing host to the games under the pretext of human rights, there was a still greater cause behind all this, namely, the United States was worried about the fact that China, whose strength in reform and opening up is making itself felt, would become an economic power through playing host to the Games. That being the case, the United States has repeatedly started trouble, directly targeting Beijing's application to play host to the games.

This economic concept can be proved with many concrete examples. As of today, 22 sessions of the World Olympics have been held (three sessions were canceled because of the two world wars). Including the 1996 Atlanta Games, the United States will have actually played host to the Games on four occasions. Although the cities of some countries lost money in playing host to the Games, such as Canada's Montreal and Spain's Barcelona, the games which the United States has played host to have actually played a conspicuous role in strengthening its economy. In the games hosted by Asian countries, the 1964 Tokyo Games was an economic turning point for postwar Japan and the 1988 Seoul Games has also helped the South Korean economy to mount a new plane.

China's economic growth in recent years has already roused the attention of various sides and has been regarded as the greatest economic impetus to Asia's economic growth. Should China be given the opportunity to play host to the games, this ancient but newly-rising country will make still greater progress before the arrival of the 21st century. That is the major view of the U.S. authorities and some other countries on China playing host to the games in the wake of the disintegration and decline of the USSR.

Chinese Vice Premier Li Lanqing, who headed the application delegation in Monte Carlo, talked about this issue 20 September when interviewed by BBC reporters and several overseas Chinese media. He indicated that China is to build a prosperous and powerful country to

augment its rallying force in continuously improving its people's living standards; sports would help China achieve this aim from one aspect, so that the Chinese people would become more united and make their own contributions to developing the world olympics.

Mr. Henry Fok, advisor to the Chinese delegation, mentioned on 20 September that seven years were left before the year 2000; those seven years would be important to China's sports and very crucial to China's economic construction and development. If China succeeds in the application, it will promote still faster economic growth in China as well as its further opening up.

Regarding the U.S. practice of applying political pressure on China to intervene in the games, it is true that some countries will follow the United States closely but many recent reports in the world media believe that the methods of the United States would come to the opposite result. On two different occasions yesterday, IOC President Samaranch subtly reminded some politicians to refrain from intervening in World Olympic affairs. In an interview with the French newspaper LE MONDE, he said: "It is difficult to understand that a country which has granted China most favored nation status and is developing trade with it should want us to deny China the right to play host to the games." At the opening ceremonies of the IOC Conference, he spoke to the 90 IOC members, saying: "We should do everything we can to ensure that a selection is made in an environment entirely free from political and economic pressure." A REUTER reporter commented on this, saying that it was all lashing at U.S. politicians.

Jiang Meets Participants in Seminar on Economy

OW1809121593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157
GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Jiang Zemin met this afternoon with overseas participants in an international seminar on "The Market Economy and China," which opened here earlier today.

The 14th national congress of the Chinese Communist Party held last October and the first session of the Eighth National People's Congress held this past March set the goal of establishing a socialist market economy in China. Jiang, also general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, said.

Many issues need to be studied and solved in the process of shifting from the previous unitary system of a planned economy to a market economy, he noted.

He called the seminar "very useful," saying the views of Chinese and foreign experts aired at the seminar will help perfect the theories and practice of establishing the socialist market economy in China.

Professor Lawrence Klein, of the University of Pennsylvania of the United States, an economics Nobel Prize winner, said socialist market economy represents an

aspect of the market economy. Speaking of the experience of some countries in shifting from a central planned economy to a market economy, Klein said the shock tactics did not seem to work, while China's gradual approach has achieved fairly satisfying results.

In more than two hours, more than a dozen other scholars, including Professor Merton Miller, of the American University of Chicago, also an economics Nobel prize winner, and Cho Sun, former deputy prime minister of the Republic of Korea, also expounded their views on how to build up a market economy in China.

State Councillor Li Tieying, also minister in charge of the state commission for economic restructuring, took part in the meeting.

Zou Jiahua Views Ties, Economic Policy in Hungarian Daily

AU2109113593 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Sep 93 p 2

[Interview with State Council Vice Premier Zou Jiahua by Miklos Merenyi; place and date not given: "Zou Jiahua: China Continues To Open Up"]

[Text] Although Chinese-Hungarian trade relations have slightly declined after changing to accounting in convertible currency, our bilateral relations can develop considerably in the future, Chinese Vice Premier Zou Jiahua declared while analyzing his three-day official visit in Hungary.

[Merenyi] By means of a package of measures, you restricted the economy this summer. What growth rate do you expect this year after these restrictive measures?

[Zou] Our measures did not aim at restricting the macro-economic processes; they were intended to regulate the development of the whole economy. These measures were mainly aimed at bringing about a change in our economic structure. Far from slowing down the rate of growth, we are actually accelerating it in certain areas. The balance could be upset in the course of economic development, and this could have a damaging effect on the economy. For example, a disproportionately rapid development could cause disturbances in the supply of electric power or could create narrow bottlenecks in transportation. Enlarging our capacities of electric energy production and transportation requires a huge capital and a longer time. Therefore, we are now regrouping resources for the development of transportation.

[Merenyi] In many respects, the current economic measures remind us of the measures taken in 1988, because in that year, too, you tried to cool the economy down with strong central intervention.

[Zou] The current measures cannot be compared with those of 1988.

[Merenyi] At the same time, some analysts think that the central government partly lost control over the economy; in other words, the district leadership and the state enterprises that are currently in the process of becoming independent, as well as the private sector disregard Beijing's orders. What is your opinion about this?

[Zou] This is an incorrect view and does not reflect the real situation in China. In our opinion, the Chinese economy is developing constantly and in the right direction. However, this development can never be a linear development. Therefore, one should not be surprised at the fact that the economy sometimes develops slower and sometimes more rapidly. For example, we take great care to avoid any inflationary pressure. We constantly follow the economic developments and we try to stop any unfavorable process at its birth. However, our policy of economic reform and opening is unchanged, but small corrections are needed precisely for an efficient reform.

[Merenyi] While the Chinese Government keeps stressing that the majority of community property will remain during the reform and, in its declarations, the Chinese Government says no to privatization, the state enterprises are being reorganized into stock corporations or limited responsibility corporations. Then, is privatization under way in China or not?

[Zou] We are not conducting a privatization policy. The whole economic reform does not aim at creating a private-type economy in China in the long run.

Our goal is to create a socialist market economy in China. We are sticking to our decision to ensure that public property continues to be the predominant form of property. At the same time, we make it possible for both individual and community forms of property to develop along with the dominant state property. It is very important for the entire society and it also mobilizes individuals if numerous private entrepreneurs start working in some sectors of the economy, like catering, the repair industry, and various services. This is also essential for our employment policy, and it is also favorable for the development of our society as a whole.

Wu Yi on Trade Ties With Germany, Dumping Charges

AU2009190193 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 20 Sep 93 p 173

[Interview with Wu Yi, minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation, by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given: "Dumping Is Immoral"]

[Text] [DER SPIEGEL] Is there an upswing in trade between China and the Federal Republic?

[Wu Yi] We have opened a new chapter in our trade relations. China will expand its trade with the Federal Republic. The hard currency earned thereby will serve our further socialist development.

[DER SPIEGEL] What does that mean?

[Wu Yi] China will buy know-how and modern equipment from other countries. Imports from Germany will increase.

[DER SPIEGEL] Has not Germany long missed the Chinese boom? What can we achieve against Japan, Korea, and Taiwan?

[Wu Yi] In our current Eighth Five-Year Plan, we attach importance to the development of the infrastructure—traffic, highways, ports, railroads, and civil aviation—and coal and hydroelectric plants and nuclear energy. If the Germans want to be successful, they must reduce their prices.

[DER SPIEGEL] China has a considerable trade surplus with Germany. You have flooded the Federal Republic with products at dumping prices.

[Wu Yi] We are supposed to have an export surplus with the EC of \$13 billion. That is absurd. If China earns enough hard currency, it will continue to seek a balance in trade.

[DER SPIEGEL] It does not always look as if it did. The EC, meanwhile, accuses your country of selling over 300 products at dumping prices.

[Wu Yi] We are opposed to our companies selling goods at dumping prices. Dumping is immoral. Give us the name of the firms involved, if you have the evidence. Those who are responsible will be severely punished, and they will lose their export licenses.

[DER SPIEGEL] For the moment, you do not seem to mean what you say.

[Wu Yi] The other countries must take note that wages in China are very low, and this is one of the reasons that our production costs are very low.

[DER SPIEGEL] Foreign companies in China are having problems with the massive spread of corruption. Factory directors ask for commissions of 5-10 percent for every contract concluded. How could you stop this?

[Wu Yi] Whoever is caught red-handed in this respect is outlawed. Such cases are mercilessly prosecuted.

Report on World Bank's View on Loans to Beijing

OW1709223193 Beijing XINHUA in English 2014
GMT 17 Sep 93

[Text] Washington, September 17 (XINHUA)—The World Bank said here today that there will be no dramatic shift on loans to China, whose economy is booming.

Gautam Kaji, World Bank's vice president for East Asia and Pacific, said the success of Chinese economy, which has significantly raised the living standards of its people, will not be a reason to reduce future bank loans to China.

"I don't see any reason for any dramatic shift of loans to China," Kaji said at a press briefing to Asian correspondents covering the World Bank.

China, whose economy developed at a rate of 12.8 percent last year, received 2.5 billion U.S. dollars of loans in fiscal 1992. The country has become the largest receiver of World Bank loans in recent years.

Every country hopes that it will be no longer receiving loans from the World Bank as its economy develops, Kaji said, "and China is no exception."

According to the new calculation by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) based on purchasing power parity, China now has the world's third largest economy, just after the United States and Japan.

"China's loan from the World Bank is the largest in the world, but on per capita basis, it is obviously among the smallest," explained Peter Stephens, the bank's media official.

According to the World Bank statistics, 57 percent of the bank's loans to East Asia goes to China. Indonesia, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea receive 16 percent, 11 percent and six percent respectively.

But on per capita basis, in the fiscal year of 1991 to 1993, China receives merely 2.11 dollars, the smallest in east Asia, far below Lao and the Philippines, whose per capita loans from the World Bank amounted to 10.91 and 10.60 dollars respectively.

China is also after Malaysia, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea and Thailand on average lending per capita from the World Bank from 1991 to 1993.

"The bank's lending emphasis will shift from the more mature developing economies of Korea, Malaysia and Thailand to the poorer socialist economies in transition," Kaji said.

He noted that the issues of socialist transition, state-enterprise reform, banking systems and safety nets will demand attention in future bank's lending.

In some of the coastal provinces of China, economic growth rate last year was above 20 percent. Exports last year grew by 18 percent and imports rose by 26 percent during the period.

China Top Recipient in 1993

OW1909210093 Beijing XINHUA in English 2014
GMT 19 Sep 93

[Text] Washington, September 19 (XINHUA)—China remained the top receiver of the World Bank loans in fiscal 1993, which ended June 30, according to the bank's annual report which was made public here today.

In fiscal 1993, China got a total 3.17 billion U.S. dollars of loans and credits from the bank and the International Development Association (IDA), a World Bank affiliate.

China, which was followed by India, Argentina, Russia and Mexico in dollar terms of the loan, received 2.5 billion dollars of loan and credits from the bank in fiscal 1992.

The total new loans of the 176-nation bank in fiscal 1993 amounted to a record 23.7 billion dollars, according to the report, which was released a week before the bank's annual meeting.

China, with a population of 1.15 billion and per capita gross national product at 370 U.S. dollars, recorded strong economic expansion in 1992, at more than 12 percent.

In some of China's provinces, mostly in those coastal provinces that face the South China Sea, the bank's annual report said, growth rate were at historically unprecedented levels, or 20 percent of above.

However, China, as well as east Asia, is faced with a complex reform agenda in the decades ahead for the continuation of poverty reduction and sustainable growth, the report stressed.

If the current trends continue, east Asia and China will become the first developing region to overcome poverty in the next generation, the report said. "But that is not going to happen automatically," it said.

XINHUA Previews UN General Assembly Session

OW2009103793 Beijing XINHUA in English 1020 GMT 20 Sep 93

["News analysis" by Liu Qizhong: "Prospects for UN General Assembly"]

[Text] United Nations, September 20 (XINHUA)—The 48th General Assembly of the United Nations will start its session on September 21 in the U.N. Headquarters in New York. Leaders or foreign ministers from the world organization's 184 member countries will meet to discuss a host of outstanding issues around the world and seek solution to them.

Peace and development remain the two themes that focus the attention of the various peoples, their urgent wills being to maintain world peace and promote social development. Therefore, they will surely dominate much of the debate at the assembly.

The present world is not peaceful. Genuine peace is far from being a fact. Many issues and conflicts that were overshadowed in the Cold-War era under a bi-polar world structure, such as ethnic conflicts, religious feuds and territorial disputes, have surfaced, and some have even evolved into regional wars.

Meanwhile, the Western world has not been able to get rid of their serious economic recession, and is laden with increasingly complicated social contradictions. In some

major developed countries, trade protectionism has developed somewhat and exclusivism and xenophobia are reviving.

In international relations, practices of power politics and hegemonism are increasing, with Third World countries being their primary victims. All these are seriously affecting world peace and stability.

Under this situation, many countries in the world hope that the United Nations would firmly adhere to its purposes and principles as laid down in its charter, stick to the use of peaceful means to solve all international disputes, pay more attention to the need of developing countries to improve their economies and their people's living standard, and urge developed countries to provide technological and financial support for environment protection and economic development according to the resolutions adopted at the earth summit last year in Rio de Janeiro, and help them overcome poverty and realize stability and prosperity.

The reform of the U.N. Security Council will be another major topic for this General Assembly. Since the last General Assembly, about 150 countries have submitted to the U.N. secretary general their proposals on the future structure of the Security Council. Delegates from various countries are expected to discuss the question.

Also very likely to be on the agenda of this assembly are human rights issues, particularly the question of the need to set up a high commissioner for human rights within the U.N. Certain Western countries are expected to continue to sell their ideas on human rights and other values, and seek to use them as a means to interfere in other countries' internal affairs.

Many developing countries are expected to counter their attempt in defense of their national sovereign rights, and uphold the rights of subsistence and development of their nations.

State To Publish Environmental Program 'Agenda 21'

OW2009040393 Beijing XINHUA in English 0337 GMT 20 Sep 93

[By Li Zhurun]

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA)—China will soon publish an action program for implementing "Agenda 21," a key document adopted at the 1992 United Nations conference in Rio de Janeiro on the environment and development.

According to an official at the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) today, the program, known as "China's Agenda 21", calls for still greater efforts over the next century to integrate China's economic development and environmental protection into a drive to build a world "beautiful, clean and rich in resources".

"We are also busy drafting action programs for the 'Framework Convention on Climatic Change' and 'Convention on Biological Diversity' of the same conference," NEPA Foreign Liaison Office Director Xia Kunbao told XINHUA.

Premier Li Peng attended the Rio de Janeiro conference, known as the "Earth Summit". The 60-member Chinese delegation to the ministerial meeting was headed by State Councillor Song Jian and comprised nine ministers and deputy ministers.

"China honors all the international environmental conventions and agreements it has acceded to or signed since the 1972 U.N. Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm," Xia said.

China's participation in the Stockholm conference was the "first major step" taken by the country to take part in global environmental protection, he explained.

Since then, he said, it has acceded to or signed some 50 conventions and agreements, including the "Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer", the "Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer" and the "Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes".

The Executive Committee of the multilateral Montreal Protocol fund has approved a dozen projects to transform China's refrigeration, washing and cleaning and electronics industries so as to face out chlorofluorocarbons, the chief culprits in the depletion of the ozone layer.

"We are already implementing some of these projects and are about to implement the rest," Xia said.

Moreover, five major industrial cities in China—Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Xian and Shenyang—are now included in the U.N.-sponsored Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS). "They are regularly supplying data to the U.N. Environment Program [UNEP] and the World Health Organization," Xia said.

The country is also part of the international referral system of environmental information and "IRPTC" (the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals). Their national "focal points" or liaison centers operate at the Ecology Research Center of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and NEPA, respectively.

NEPA and UNEP co-publish the Chinese-language quarterly "WORLD ENVIRONMENT" which, in addition to circulation in China, is mailed to Overseas Chinese communities throughout the world. The English edition of the "CHINA ENVIRONMENT NEWSPAPER" has been in global circulation since 1988.

"These publications testify to China's efforts to help arouse popular awareness of environmental problems," Xia said. "For the same purpose, the annual World Environment Day, June 5, has been marked in China since 1985."

Another annual event is "Global 500", sponsored by UNEP. Fifteen units, communities and individuals have been commended for their contributions to environmental protection since China began marking it in 1987, Xia noted.

China is also contributing to global environmental protection by sharing its experiences with the world, developing countries in particular, in preventing proportionate environmental deterioration while developing its economy.

In line with the "Plan of Action To Combat Desertification" adopted at the 1977 U.N. conference in Nairobi, China has, at the request of UNEP, run three training sessions for more than 40 desert experts from 27 countries. At the invitation of UNEP, teams of Chinese experts have been to Tanzania and Ethiopia to impart their knowledge to local experts, Xia added.

China has also run training sessions separately for experts from English- and French-speaking countries in Africa on how to achieve an ecological balance in agricultural production, Xia said.

International Forum on Taklimakan Desert Reported

Song Jian Speaks on Desert Research

OW1709135593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1322
GMT 17 Sep 93

[Text] Urumqi, September 17 (XINHUA)—Some 250 scientists and researchers from China and 22 other countries are currently meeting here to promote understanding of the Taklimakan Desert and development of the huge resources lying under it.

The meeting, titled the "International Forum on the Taklimakan Desert," opened in Urumqi, capital of northwestern Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, yesterday.

Addressing the opening ceremony, State Councilor and Minister in Charge of the State Science and Technology Commission Song Jian called the forum a new starting point in international cooperation on desert research. Song was accompanied by the vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Tomur Dawamat.

The Taklimakan Desert, spreading over 337,600 sq km in the southern section of Xinjiang, is the world's second largest shifting desert. It has been called the "Sea of Death" for centuries.

Thanks to the years-long efforts of the Chinese Government and people, the expansion of the desert has been contained. In many places, flourishing oases have replaced wild desert.

Since the 1980s, Chinese scientists have carried out several large scale projects in the deep desert. Their research has unveiled a much more detailed picture of the desert.

Following in the steps of explorers and even tourists, thousands of oil workers have made their way into the desert. A highway running from the north to south of Taklimakan has been opened to explore for and eventually exploit rich oil resources believed to lie below the desert.

China's achievements in desert research and potential oil reserves in the region has created a rising interest towards the area.

To promote closer international cooperation in the research, control and development of the desert, the Chinese State Science and Technology Commission, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the United Nations Environment Program and the Japan-China Science and Technology Association have co-sponsored the forum.

Following the five-day-long forum, participants will travel to the Taklimakan Desert to conduct field surveys, according to forum sources.

Meeting Ends 20 Sep

OW2009140493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1324
GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Urumqi, September 20 (XINHUA)—A four-day international forum on the Taklimakan Desert closed today in Urumqi, capital of the northwestern Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

Around 250 representatives from China and 22 other countries and regions took part in the forum, which was presided over by state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, Song Jian, as honorary chairman.

The forum received some 230 research papers exploring the formation and control of the desert, and the development of desert resources.

The Taklimakan Desert, spreading some 337,600 square km in Xinjiang, is the world's second largest shifting desert.

The great achievements of desert control by the Chinese Government and people in the past decades, and the development of the huge potential oil reserve in the area, have caused mounting international interest in the Taklimakan Desert.

Now the forum participants will visit desert control areas and oilfields in the basins of Tarim and Turpan, forum sources said.

The forum was co-sponsored by the Chinese State Science and Technology Commission, the Academy of

Sciences, the United Nations Environmental Development Program and the Japan-China Science and Technology Association.

Beijing Hosts International Silk Conference

OW2009132193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243
GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Suzhou, September 20 (XINHUA)—The second China international silk conference was held today in Suzhou, "home of silk" in east China's Jiangsu Province.

More than 260 experts and entrepreneurs from 13 countries and regions including Japan, France, Australia, Italy and China conferred in the city, aiming to exchange their technical expertise in the silk industry.

The participants submitted 47 theses on the technology and administration of their industry.

During the meeting, an exhibition of Chinese silk products was held in the city.

XINHUA Official at Asia-Pacific Journalists Meet

OW2009104593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1008
GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, September 20 (XINHUA)—Thirty prominent journalists from twelve Asia-Pacific news agencies of 11 countries Monday opened the 14th executive board meeting of the Organization of the Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA) and 9th technical experts group meeting here.

During the two-day session, the journalists will discuss ways to boost the OANA's competitive power, training programs for reporters and technicians of member agencies, cooperation between OANA and central Asian news agencies.

The OANA, which groups an overall of 26 news agencies from 20 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, is to admit Russia's RIA- NOVOSTI as its member and examine admission application of Cambodia's KHMER NEWS AGENCY during the meeting.

In his congratulatory speech, South Korean Information Minister O In-hwan said that the OANA has "effectively countered the general tendency of Western news services to give biased coverage of the Third World."

"It has done so by encouraging its members to supply fairer, better-balanced and more objective news to their audiences and to exchange such news among themselves," said Oh.

Yasuhiko Inukai, current president of OANA and president of Japan's KYODO NEWS SERVICE, said that the OANA news agencies now find it essential to restructure their organizations and rationalize their operations to ensure their survival.

One of the most important functions of OANA forums is to provide member news agencies with opportunities to exchange information and the results of their experience, said Inukai.

Hyon So-hwan, president-publisher of YONHAP and the sponsor of the meeting, said that cooperation among the Asia-Pacific news agencies will become of greater importance as the focus of global politics and economics gradually shifts to this region.

Among the notable participants at the meeting are Director-General Vitaliy Ignatenko of Russia's ITAR-TASS, Vice-President and Editor-in-Chief Nan Zhenzhong of China's XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, General Manager G.S. Kundapur of India's PRESS TRUST OF INDIA news agency, General Manager M. Raus Borhan of Malaysia's BERNAMA NEWS AGENCY.

XINHUA Reports Britain's Major Visiting Malaysia, Japan

OW1809113593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1052 GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] London, September 18 (XINHUA)—British Prime Minister John Major left for a four-day visit to Japan and Malaysia today.

Major, who participated July G-7 summit in Tokyo, will be trying to boost British exports to Japan along with a group of UK businessmen. British trade deficit with Japan is over five billion pounds.

He is expected to press new Premier Morihiro Hosokawa for compensation for British prisoners held by Japan during World War II.

The 12,000-strong Japanese Labor Camp Survivors Association of Britain has said it will start legal proceedings in Tokyo if there is no response to their claim from Major-Hosokawa talks.

Major will also be travelling to Monaco to support Manchester's bid to host the Olympic Games in the year 2000.

United States & Canada

Jiang Zemin Meets Berkeley Professor

OW2109110693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1029 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Jiang Zemin met with Lin Tung-yen, world-famous bridge expert and emeritus professor at Berkeley, University of California of the United States, here this afternoon.

The host and guest exchanged views on topics of common interest.

Prof. Lin came to China September 19 as guest of the Chinese Ministry of Construction.

Minister of Construction Hou Jie was present at the meeting.

Commentary Views Yinhe Incident, U.S. Relations

HK2109144193 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 37, 13 Sep 93 p 4

["International commentary" by Mei Zhenmin (2734 2182 3046): "The United States Should Draw a Lesson From the Yinhe Incident"]

[Text] The truth has finally come out about the Yinhe incident, which involved many people and parties and lasted for one- and-a-half months. The United States should honestly draw some lessons from the incident, in which it took incorrect actions based on mistaken intelligence and bad judgment.

This author believes that the correct attitude toward the incident should be that one should not view the matter simply as who won and who lost, but should analyze the matter objectively and comprehensively and should seriously consider some questions, thus getting some beneficial understanding.

First, It Is Necessary To Properly Know the Importance of Sino-U.S. Relations and Put Them Back on the Track of Healthy Development

The Yinhe incident was not an isolated case, but it seems to reflect the intentions of some Americans. It has been noted that, since President Clinton announced the extension of China's most-favored-nation status in late May, positive signs have appeared in Sino-U.S. relations. The new Asia-Pacific policy that Clinton announced contains elements that are beneficial to the healthy development of Sino-U.S. relations. However, a series of events have occurred since late July that are detrimental to the healthy development of Sino-U.S. relations. After the U.S. side falsely charged on 23 July that the freighter Yinhe was carrying raw materials for the manufacture of chemical weapons, they placed "second-class sanctions" on China and Pakistan, using the excuse that China had exported M-11 missiles to Pakistan, or so they claimed. During that period, the United States agreed to supply Taiwan with weapons, including early-warning aircraft, in such a way as to violate the Sino-U.S. agreement. For this reason, the international media is reporting that Sino-U.S. relations are facing a "serious crisis." The Yinhe incident and the other incidents mentioned above inevitably cause people to feel that a force in the United States is pulling back the trend of improvement in Sino-U.S. relations.

One American view maintains that, since the Soviet Union disintegrated, the strategic factor allying the United States and China against the Soviet Union has disappeared, China's importance to the United States has decreased, and Sino-U.S. relations are no longer

vital. Some people have a very strong yearning for a cold war and favor starting one with China. They have placed ideology in an extremely important place and consider China the "enemy" or "potential enemy." Very obviously, this is an example of political short-sightedness. As everybody knows, China is a country that is responsible, keeps its promises, and consistently observes the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Chinese leaders have announced many times that China will never act as a superpower and that China wants to have a peaceful international environment for its modernization to improve its citizens' living standards and to contribute greater to world peace. The estimation that China is an "enemy" or a "potential enemy" is completely incorrect. Moreover, judging from the new pattern of international relations and from new geopolitical and geoeconomic realities, it is not only true that China needs the United States, but it is also true that the United States needs China. If Sino-U.S. relations worsen, China will not be the only one suffering; the United States will also be in an extremely unfavorable position in today's pattern of international relations. In the short run, China has pursued the policy of reform and opening up, and its economy is improving daily. It has opened an attractive and huge market to the world. If U.S. enterprises do not come, enterprises from other countries will. Have the events of recent years borne this out? In the long run, "one will be in a dangerous position if one only pays attention to one's prey without realizing that one may become the prey of another." In the past, the United States was caught up in the cold war and depleted its national strength. It is now troubled by debts and deficits, while other countries are catching up with great strides and have become formidable rivals. Is this not a very good lesson? Precisely because of this, many far-sighted people have devoted themselves to energetically safeguarding and promoting the normal development of Sino-U.S. relations.

Second, the United States Should Know Itself Properly and Put Itself in a Proper Place

No doubt, a gross national product of nearly \$6 trillion, a foreign trade volume of \$1 trillion, and nearly \$300 billion of military expenditure, plus its leading role in science and technology in the world, have indeed put the United States in a special position and made it the sole superpower in the world today. It stands to reason that it should discharge its responsibility for the world's economic development, technological progress, peace, and stability. The United States, however, wants to act as the "world leader" and as the "world cop," and it is bullying others with its strength and wealth. The Yinhe incident was another example of the United States' dangerous tendency to act as the "world cop." As everyone knows, the Pact on the Banning of Chemical Weapons will not take effect until 1995, and the relevant inspection system has not been instituted. Furthermore, the United States itself has not yet ratified the pact, nor has any international organization authorized the United States to conduct unilateral inspections of other countries. Despite

this, the United States deployed its warships and aircraft to closely watch, shadow, threaten, and interfere with a commercial freighter in the course of its normal sailing. It also used diplomatic strength to threaten—even with sanctions—other countries not to allow the freighter to berth at their ports. Does this not show that the United States has blatantly acted as the world cop?

That is a dangerous choice.

Although the United States is presently the world's only superpower, its comprehensive national strength is not improving or booming; rather, it is following a downward trend. Moreover, it is a major trend, which is the result of the interaction of internal and external contradictions and which is, to a certain degree, difficult to reverse through human efforts. Some American people have noticed that many a great power in history have declined because they have excessively consumed their national strength.

In the Yinhe incident, the United States started out with confidence but ended up being snubbed. Even Saudi Arabian officials showed derisive and disrespectful feelings. Let people not think that the inspection of one freighter is nothing, because it tells the world what the United States, which has asserted the need to "lead the new world order," is really like. Will they not be bitterly disappointed and on the alert? Will they accept the so-called leadership of such a country? The saying runs: "One who has virtue will have much help and one who loses virtue will have little help." It is certain that U.S. influence will be seriously depleted.

The proverb runs: "The party that is involved in something is often unaware of what is going on." It seems that it is difficult for some Americans to wake up to reality. If they are unaware, let them remain so. People around the world and all righteous people will not commend them, nor will the history of the world develop as they intend it to.

Northeast Asia

Jiang Zemin Receives Japanese Economic Group
*OW2109130393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221
GMT 21 Sep 93*

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Jiang Zemin received a visiting delegation of the Japanese Economic Association here this afternoon.

Jiang expressed pleasure at meeting with all the delegates. He said China and Japan are close neighbors and that they should constantly augment their friendly links of cooperation in economic and other fields.

He expressed the belief that the visit would enhance mutual understanding and further promote economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

During the meeting, Jiang also briefed the visitors on China's economic situation.

The delegation, headed by Gaishi Hiraiwa, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan, and Ryoichi Kawai, president of the Japan-China Association for Economy and Trade, are here on a visit at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT).

The Japan-China Association for Economy and Trade was set up in 1972. The current visit by Japanese financial figures is the 19th it has organized since its founding.

CCPIT's Chairman Zheng Hongye took part in the meeting.

NPC's Li Peiyao Receives Japanese Unionists

OW2109123793 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)—Li Peiyao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), met here this evening with a visiting Japanese delegation from the transportation trade union of the Kanto region and hosted a banquet in their honor.

The 41 Japanese guests came to China at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. They will also visit Kunming, Guilin, Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

NPC Delegation Ends Visit in DPRK

OW2009143893 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0943 GMT 20 Sep 93

[By reporter Gao Haorong (7559 3185 2837)]

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Sep (XINHUA)—The Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] delegation led by Wang Hanbin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, today ended its one-week friendly visit to Korea and flew home.

The Chinese NPC delegation arrived in Pyongyang for a visit on 13 September at the invitation of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly. During the delegation's visit, it was received by Korean President Kim Il-song and Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly, respectively. During the meetings, the two sides unanimously expressed the desire to further develop and consolidate the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Chinese NPC delegation visited factories, villages, and public facilities in Pyongyang, Nampo, Kaesong, and Wonsan. Members of the delegation were greeted by the local people in an enthusiastic and friendly manner. On 19 September, Vice Chairman Wang Hanbin and his

party visited the Chinese Embassy in Korea and met with Chinese comrades working in Korea.

Today, the Chinese NPC delegation was seen off at the airport by Paek In-chun, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly, and Ning Fukui, Chinese charge d'affaires ad interim in Korea.

Jilin Governor Receives DPRK Trade Consul

SK1809024693 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 93 p 1

[Text] A three-member delegation headed by Kim Yong-che, trade consul of the DPRK consulate in Shenyang, arrived in Changchun yesterday.

This afternoon, Governor Gao Yan cordially met with Kim Yong-che and his entourage at the provincial government office. Governor Gao Yan extended a warm welcome to Kim Yong-che and his entourage. He recalled the scene when he led a delegation to visit the DPRK not long ago and was met by President Kim Il-song and other leaders, including Kim Chong-il, and when he participated in the celebration activities marking the 40th anniversary of the victory of liberation war of the Korean fatherland.

After briefing the guests on the delegation's visit to the DPRK, Governor Gao Yan also told them about Jilin Province's basic thought of expanding economic and trade cooperation with the DPRK and the hope of strengthening and expanding economic and trade cooperation with the DPRK.

Kim Yong-che thanked Governor Gao Yan for meeting him.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Sihanouk Announces Possibility of Having Cancer

OW2009143693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1418 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA)—The Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, announced in a letter to his people today that his illness which had kept him from returning there was perhaps more serious than thought and speculated that he may be suffering from cancer of the prostate.

In his letter, 70-year-old Sihanouk said his doctors here had met on Monday [20 September] to discuss his illness "which is probably more serious than was thought".

Cambodian lawmakers endorsed a new Constitution on Sunday paving the way for Sihanouk to return as king to the throne he vacated in 1955.

"Before my return close to you....the eminent Chinese doctors will be sure to tell me if I have prostate cancer or a benign tumor, Sihanouk said in his letter. [No quotation mark as received]

CPC Liaison Delegation Ends Vietnam Visit

OW2009135693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306
GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Hanoi, September 20 (XINHUA)—A delegation from the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) today ended a week-long visit to Vietnam and returned home via Thailand.

The delegation, led by Li Shuzheng who is also the head of the International Liaison Department of CPC's Central Committee, arrived here on September 13.

During its stay, its members held talks with their Vietnamese counterparts and the two sides exchanged views on their own domestic situations and questions of common concern.

Dao Duy Tung, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) and a member of the Secretariat of the CPV's Central Committee, had a meeting with the delegation.

Thai Finance Minister Urges Boosting Trade Ties

OW2109054093 Beijing XINHUA in English 0435
GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Bangkok, September 21 (XINHUA)—Thailand should expand trade with China by opening its frontier and lifting import duties, Thai Finance Minister Tharin Nimmanhemmin said on Monday [20 September].

He said he has discussed the issue widely with the private sector, but there have been no detailed talks between the Thai and Chinese Governments.

To liberalise trade, better roads across the two countries need to be built first. Since the two countries don't share a border, the roads may run through Myanmar [Burma]. Tharin was quoted by local press today as saying.

But he said the government has not yet negotiated with Myanmar the details of how trans-shipment of goods to China would work.

The Thai and Chinese Governments have agreed that each would pay half the construction cost of a road if one were to be built.

Import duties may pose problems in each country. Customs officials will have to carefully check the local content of goods, Tharin said.

A road to China may be constructed via Laos as part of the "economic quadrangle" program which is expected to start at the end of this year, added Tharin.

Police Arrest Bank Fraud Suspects in Thailand

OW2109110993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1047
GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Bangkok, September 21 (XINHUA)—Three Chinese men were arrested on Monday [20 September] for illegally entering Thailand and allegedly defrauding a bank in China of more than one million U.S. dollars. Radio Thailand reported today.

The three suspects were arrested jointly by Thai police of the crime suppression department, policemen from China and Hong Kong, at a hotel in the capital.

One of the suspects, identified as Li Apeng, 35, a former accountancy officer, was accused by Chinese authorities of swindling a large amount of money from the bank with the help of 15 colleagues, the report quoted police as saying.

The police said Li was jailed in China but escaped by smashing a toilet window and sneaking into Thailand without a passport.

Near East & South Asia

Palestinian Envoy on 'Arafat's Upcoming Visit

OW2109025993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0234
GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)—Palestine President Yasir 'Arafat's upcoming visit to China, following the latest progress in the Middle East, is "of great significance."

Mustafa al-Sifarini, ambassador of Palestine to China, made the remark in an interview with XINHUA, shortly before President 'Arafat's two-day official goodwill visit, scheduled to start tomorrow.

The ambassador defined what he called the "latest progress" as the mutual recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel, and the signing of an accord that grants the PLO autonomy in the Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho.

President 'Arafat's visit, which is also of great significance for promoting the friendly relations between the Palestinian and Chinese peoples, represents an expression of appreciation for China's consistent principled stand on the Palestine issue and for its role in the Middle East peace process, the ambassador said.

'Arafat will brief the Chinese leadership on the latest developments in the Middle East and exchange views on ways to achieve complete and lasting peace in the region, according to al-Sifarini.

Also, the visit is designed to further strengthen economic and trade co-operation, he said. "We have entered a new stage, and need to lay a foundation for the development of our national economy."

During 'Arafat's visit, China and Palestine are expected to sign a number of agreements on economic cooperation, according to the ambassador.

'Arafat Leaves Jordan for China

*OW'2109123893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228
GMT 21 Sep 93*

[Text] Amman, September 21 (XINHUA)—After talks with King Husayn of Jordan on the Arab-Israeli peace process, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat ended today his two-day visit to Jordan and left here for China on an official goodwill visit.

The PLO chairman later arrived in Cairo, where he changed planes and headed for China to start the three-day visit at the invitation of Chinese President Jiang Zemin.

Speaking to reporters at a joint press conference before the departure in Amman, 'Arafat said his talks with King Husayn and other senior Jordanian officials were "constructive and fruitful."

'Arafat's visit, his first after the PLO and Israel signed a historic peace agreement in Washington on September 13, was believed to be of special significance in bettering coordination between the PLO and Jordan and discussing many issues of substance at this crucial juncture, Jordanian official sources said.

'Arafat expressed gratitude to the king and the Jordanian people for their support to the Palestinian cause.

Speaking on the same occasion, King Husayn said that he was more than happy to get an opportunity to discuss everything at this important stage of the Palestinian cause and described his talks with 'Arafat as "fruitful and very very frank."

He praised the PLO leader for his courage and vision in signing the peace accord with Israel, "which is conducive to the hopes and aspiration of the people who want a change, a new era of peace."

The PLO-Israeli peace accord provides for limited Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank city of Jericho based on Israeli troop withdrawal.

The king said that Jordan has supported it "as a sensible possibility that would lead to comprehensive peace in the region."

Jordan had initially blamed the PLO for not consulting the kingdom about the organization's secret talks in Oslo, Norway with Israel that have led to the peace agreement.

But King Husayn has since thrown his weight behind the PLO-Israeli peace accord which could lead to confederation between Jordan and a Palestinian entity to emerge from the 23-month-old Arab-Israeli peace process.

According to Jordanian officials, King Husayn pledged during his talks with 'Arafat Jordan's full support and assistance by all means to the Palestinians in their efforts to implement the PLO-Israeli peace accord, especially in preparations leading up to the implementation stage.

The Jordanian side has expressed its readiness to help the Palestinians with security, training and preparation for taking over control of the Gaza Strip and Jericho.

According to the sources, 'Arafat's visit helped strengthen ties between the peoples. "Any sign of misunderstanding and hard feelings that were created by the conclusion of the PLO-Israeli peace accord were instantly wiped out when the two leaders met," said one source.

'Arafat told the press conference that the Palestinian-Jordanian relations went beyond coordination and called for closer cooperation and unity between the two peoples.

'Arafat's tour of Jordan appeared to have contributed to Palestinian-Jordanian coordination at a crucial moment of transformation in the region.

Just one day after the PLO and Israel signed the peace accord, Jordan reached agreement also in Washington with Israel on a peace talks agenda that is expected to usher in a peace treaty between the two countries in future.

Meanwhile, Syria and Lebanon are also negotiating with Israel.

Nepalese King Birendra Previews Upcoming Visit

*OW'1909023493 Beijing XINHUA in English 0222
GMT 19 Sep 93*

[Text] Kathmandu, September 19 (XINHUA)—Nepalese King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev said that the traditional friendship between China and Nepal would further develop in the future.

He made this remark in an interview with XINHUA here on the eve of his visit to China.

The king said that the forthcoming state visit would afford him an opportunity to exchange views with Chinese leaders on matters of mutual interest.

He hoped that the visit would also contribute to further strengthening the traditional friendship between China and Nepal.

He believed that the efforts made by both sides would be to see to it that the friendly relationship between the two countries continues to grow to the mutual benefit in the years ahead.

The Nepalese king will pay a seven-day visit to China from September 20 to 27 at the invitation of Chinese President Jiang Zemin.

This is the eighth time for the Nepalese king to visit China and the first time for him to pay a state visit to China as a constitutional monarch of Nepal.

Nepalese Envoy Previews Visit

*OW1909032493 Beijing XINHUA in English 0318
GMT 19 Sep 93*

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA)—Nepalese King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev's eighth visit to China, which comes around after a series of trips by leaders of the Nepalese Government and parliament, symbolizes the continuous growth of Nepal-China friendly relations of cooperation.

Nepalese Ambassador to China, Basudev Chandra Malla, made this remark in an interview with XINHUA last week, days before the king's visit starts on Monday [20 September].

The ambassador, noting this will be the king's first visit to China after a major change of the political system occurred in Nepal, said the trip "itself is of a great significance," as it will serve to enhance the mutual understanding and friendship and produce "a wholesome impact" on the bilateral relations.

Assessing the satisfactory expansion of Nepal-China cooperation, Malla said projects of bilateral cooperation in the sectors of communications, water conservation, paper-making, sugar production, construction and education of his country not only will "go a long way in promoting the development of Nepal," but also have allowed Nepal-China friendship to grow with increasing popularity.

The ambassador voiced appreciation of China's growing ties with the South Asian nations, calling the recent progress made on the Sino-Indian border issue "a very positive development." He said this will be favorable to stability and peace in the region.

Speaking of China's rapid economic development, Malla said the theory that a strong China will pose a threat is nothing but "counter-productive thinking." A prosperous China will contribute to the prosperity of the whole world, he stressed.

Nepalese King Birendra Leaves for China Visit

*OW2009081093 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716
GMT 20 Sep 93*

[Text] Kathmandu, September 20 (XINHUA)—Nepalese King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev left here this morning for China to pay a week-long state visit at the invitation of Chinese President Jiang Zemin.

In a message to the nation given before his departure, King Birendra said that the state visit would contribute to the further strengthening of the traditional ties between China and Nepal.

"During the visit, we hope to exchange views with Chinese leaders and see for ourselves China's recent achievements," the king said.

The Chinese President Jiang Zemin will host a banquet in honor of the nepalese king on the evening of September 21 and Prime Minister Li Peng will meet the king at the same day.

During the visit, the Nepalese King will visit Beijing, Xian, Guilin and Shenzhen.

It is the eighth time for the nepalese king to visit China and the first time for him to pay a state visit to China as a constitutional monarch of Nepal.

Arrives in Beijing

*OW2009125093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232
GMT 20 Sep 93*

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA)—Their Majesties King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of the Kingdom of Nepal arrived here by special plane this evening on a week-long state visit to China at the invitation of Chinese President Jiang Zemin. The king, an old friend of the Chinese people, has visited China on several occasions since his first tour of the country as the crown prince of Nepal in 1966.

During his stay here, he is expected to meet with Chinese leaders and exchange views with them on the growth of bilateral ties and international issues.

Li Boyong, chairman of the Chinese Government Reception Committee and minister of labor, extended warm welcome to the king and the queen at the airport on behalf of Jiang Zemin.

The royal couple were also greeted at the airport by Tang Jiaxuan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Shao Jiongchu, Chinese ambassador to Nepal, and Nepalese Ambassador to China Basudev Chandra Malla.

Jiang Zemin Meets Birendra

*OW2109074793 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719
GMT 21 Sep 93*

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Jiang Zemin and visiting Nepalese King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev exchanged views on bilateral relations, the regional situation and international issues of common concern here this morning.

Official sources said the talks proceeded in a "cordial and friendly atmosphere."

Extending his warm welcome to King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya, Jiang said the relationship between China and Nepal can be traced back to antiquity.

After New China was founded in 1949, and especially since the two countries established diplomatic ties, Jiang said, China and Nepal have enjoyed very good relations.

Jiang added that the king and veteran Chinese leaders have forged a profound friendship.

"His majesty king's current visit to China is of great significance to the further enhancement of bilateral ties," Jiang said.

Birendra said he was very pleased to visit China again, adding that he wanted to convey the friendship and cordial greetings of the Nepalese Government and people to the Chinese Government and people.

Birendra said he wanted to sincerely thank China for its support of Nepal's independence and economic construction.

Jiang said that since 1949, China has time and again stressed that it would not interfere in other countries' internal affairs.

China is a reliable friend of Nepal and has always supported Nepal's struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, he said.

On international issues, Jiang said the present international situation is turbulent and that many contradictions are acute.

In international relations, he said, there are common manifestations of hegemonism and power politics, mainly in interfering in other countries' internal affairs.

Meanwhile, Jiang said, economic factors are becoming more important in international relations and the tendency of forming regional and group economies more obvious.

He noted that the gap between the north and the south is expanding, while peace and development the mankind are longing for are still facing a serious challenge.

Jiang said China, as a close neighbor of South Asia, desires to see the maintenance of peace, stability and development in the South Asian region, hoping that the countries in this region will develop relationships based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence, treat each other with equality and harmony and conduct beneficial cooperation so as to advance in a common way.

He said the problems existing in bilateral relations should be settled through peaceful consultations.

China supports regional cooperation, the development of economic relations and cooperation among the countries in the region and all efforts favorable to the promotion of stability and prosperity, Jiang said.

Birendra said he agreed with Jiang's analysis of the international situation, adding that he was satisfied with the exchange of views with the Chinese side on the situation in the world, including that of South Asia.

Prior to the talks, Jiang hosted a ceremony to welcome the Nepalese king and queen at a plaza east of the Great Hall of the People. Accompanied by Jiang, Birendra

reviewed a guard of honor made up of three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

This evening, Jiang will give a banquet in honor of the royal couple and their entourage.

Li Ruihuan Meets Birendra

OW2109115493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1113
GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)—Sino-Nepalese relations had been developing smoothly since the two countries established diplomatic relations, and these good ties can be regarded as a model for countries with different social systems, said a top Chinese official here today.

Li Ruihuan, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), made the remark when meeting with visiting Nepalese King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev.

Li extended a warm welcome to the royal couple, noting that as old friends of the Chinese people, they have made several trips to China. Li expressed hopes that the visitors would have a pleasant trip in China and that friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries may be further enhanced.

Good Sino-Nepalese relations can be traced back more than a thousand years, Li said, and keeping and developing the friendship is not only in accordance with the basic interests of the two peoples, but also important to peace, stability and prosperity in Asia, especially in the southern Asian area.

King Birendra told Li that this morning he had held fruitful talks with Chinese President Jiang Zemin. They share common views on many issues, Birendra said, and added he hopes Sino-Nepalese ties will be further strengthened through his visit.

Great changes have taken place in Beijing, Birendra said, adding that he hoped that China will be always prosperous.

At the end of the meeting, King Birendra invited Li to visit Nepal. Li received the invitation with pleasure.

Li Peng Meets Birendra

OW2109132493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302
GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today that China has always pursued a friendly and good-neighborly policy and attached great importance to Sino-Nepalese ties.

Li made these remarks at a meeting with visiting Nepalese King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishwarya at the State Guesthouse here this afternoon.

Li said China and Nepal have always respected and treated each other as equals, adding that no problems now exist between the two countries.

He expressed the conviction that bilateral friendly ties and cooperation will be further strengthened through common efforts.

The premier noted that the king's several visits to China have made important contributions to the China-Nepal friendship.

"His majesty's current visit will surely deepen the mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries and the two peoples," Li said.

Li said he still remembered the warm welcome he was accorded during his visit to Nepal in 1989.

Birendra said he is expecting to visit a number of cities in China, hoping that through the visit he will gain more knowledge about China so as to promote bilateral relations and cooperation in economy, culture and other areas.

Li said he was very pleased that the king will have the chance to have a look at many areas of China during his visit.

He told the king that great changes have taken place in China over the past few years due to its implementation of the policy of reform and opening up.

The premier said it is his view that there are two important conditions for China's modernization program.

Firstly, he said, it is imperative to have a stable and united domestic political situation. Secondly, China's modernization needs a peaceful international environment, especially a stable surrounding environment.

Birendra said Nepal very much appreciates China's achievements and experiences in its economic development and hopes to further its economic cooperation and trade as well as cultural exchanges with China.

He said Nepal thanks China for offering timely assistance to Nepal when it suffered from flood-related disasters.

Li expressed his deep concern about Nepal's floods and solicitude for its people.

During the meeting, Li and Birendra also exchanged views on international issues of common concern.

Li's wife Zhu Lin attended the meeting.

Tang Dehua Leads Court Delegation To Tunisia

OW1809021993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0148
GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA)—A delegation from China's Supreme People's Court left here by air

this morning for a goodwill visit to Tunisia at the invitation of Tunisian Minister of Justice Sadok Chaa-bane [name and title as received].

The five-member delegation is led by court's Vice President Tang Dehua, who will act on behalf of President Ren Jianxin on the tour.

Mauritanian President Leaves Dalian for Xiamen

OW2109082693 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809
GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Dalian, September 21 (XINHUA)—President Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya of Mauritania and his party left here this afternoon for Xiamen in south China to continue a week-long official goodwill visit in China.

In the past two days, the Mauritanian guests visited the Dalian port and an economic-technological development zone, and attended the closing ceremony of an international garment fair.

On Sunday [19 September], Mayor Bo Xi of Dalian hosted a dinner to welcome the Mauritanian guests.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Nanjing Commander Meets Zambian Army Delegation

OW1909092393 Nanjing Jiangsu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Sep 93

[From the "News" program]

[Text] Lieutenant General Gu Hui, commander of the Nanjing Military Region [NMR], cordially received all members of a delegation of the Zambian Army led by Lieutenant General Simbeye, commander of the Zambian Army at [words indistinct] yesterday evening. Major General Ding Bingsheng, deputy chief of staff of the NMR, and Luo Bin, deputy director, Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense, were present at the meeting.

At the meeting, Commander Gu Hui, on behalf of the entire [words indistinct] of the NMR, extended warm welcome to the delegation. He said: Although China and Zambia are far apart and separated by an ocean, they have a traditional friendship between them. Commander Simbeye accompanied Zambian Defense Minister Mwila to visit Nanjing last November. It is a real pleasure to have the opportunity to meet an old friend. Commander Gu wished the delegation a successful visit and that the friendship between the peoples and militaries of the two nations will last forever like the Zam-bezi River.

Commander Simbeye said: Upon arriving in Nanjing, we have been accorded lavish hospitality. A visit to [word indistinct] in Nanjing reminded us that the longest bridge in southern Africa was built by China. Your support and help [words indistinct].

Also on hand at the meeting were (Wang Haiteng) and officials of the relevant units under the NMR.

The Zambian Army delegation arrived in Nanjing from Jinan yesterday morning by a special plane. Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Commander Gu Hui and Ding Bingsheng, deputy chief of staff. In the afternoon, the distinguished guests from Zambia visited plant No. 3503 and the Army Command Academy. They were accorded a warm reception by Political Commissar (Jin Jucai) and the school's faculty and students.

Zambians Visit Military Schools

OW1909105593 Nanjing Jiangsu People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Sep 93

[From the "News" program]

[Text] The Zambian Army delegation headed by Lieutenant General Simbeye, commander of the Zambian Army, visited Nanjing yesterday [18 Sep]. He was accompanied by Ding Bingsheng, deputy chief of staff of the Nanjing Military Region, and Luo Bin, deputy director of the National Defense Ministry's Foreign Affairs Bureau.

Braving rain in the morning, the distinguished guests from Zambia visited the Nanjing Artillery College, where they were accorded a warm welcome by President (Wang Chiping) and the college students.

When the delegation visited the Engineering Corps College, it was warmly welcomed by President (Qian Xihu) and students.

The distinguished visitors from Zambia then visited the People's [words indistinct] General Hospital. For this special occasion, (Du Guangyou), president of the hospital, invited the members of the first Chinese military medical team visiting Zambia from 1984 to 1989 to meet the delegation, making the meeting particularly cordial to the distinguished Zambian visitors.

The Zambian delegation also visited the Nanjing Radio Plant yesterday.

Chen Muhua Meets Senegalese Women's Delegation

OW1809094593 Beijing XINHUA in English 0928 GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA)—Chen Muhua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress and president of the All-China Women's Federation (ACWF), met a Senegalese women's delegation headed by Mata Sy Diallo here today.

Mata Sy Diallo, vice-president of Senegal's National Assembly, member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Party of Senegal and international relations

secretary of the Senegalese National Women's Movement of the Socialist Party, and her party arrived here this morning as guests of the ACWF.

Chen and Diallo briefed each other on the development of women's social status in their respective countries and exchanged experience of work done by their organizations.

The Senegalese delegation will also visit several southern Chinese cities to learn more about Chinese women's participation in economic construction.

Hu Jintao Meets Delegation

OW2009170993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA)—Hu Jintao, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), said here today that China is willing to continuously further develop its friendly links with the Republic of Senegal.

Hu made the remark in a meeting here this evening with a visiting Senegalese women's delegation, led by Mata Sy Diallo, vice president of the National Assembly and member of the Politbureau of the Socialist Party of Senegal (SPS).

The delegation has been here on a visit since September 16 as guests of the All-China Women's Federation.

China and Senegal are both developing countries whose bilateral political, economic and cultural ties have been developing, Hu said. The friendly contacts between the CPC and the SPS have been expanding, he added.

"The CPC and the Chinese Government will make continuous efforts to advance and consolidate the friendly ties between the two parties and the two countries," Hu stated.

Hu said that the CPC and the Chinese Government have always put emphasis on women's status and role and cared about their growth and progress.

The Chinese women play a significant role in pushing forward the country's economic development and its social progress as a whole, he said, adding that they are a great force in the country's reform and opening up and modernization drive.

During the meeting, Hu also briefed the visitors on China's reform and opening up and its economic development.

Diallo, who is also the secretary for international relations of the SPS National Women's Movement, expressed thanks to the Chinese Government and people, as well as the Chinese women, for the assistance offered to her country.

She expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the two parties and the two countries, as well as between the Senegalese and Chinese women, will be further augmented.

West Europe

Qian Qichen Receives French Assemblyman

OW1809132393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256
GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met with Alain Peyrefitte, chairman of the Franco-Chinese Friendship Group of the National Assembly of France, here this afternoon.

Qian said that China and France, two important countries, have enjoyed a long history of contact.

He described the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries in the 1960s as a major event, and lauded the far-sighted courage shown by General Charles de Gaulle at that time.

But, he pointed out, there still exists a shadow over bilateral relations. He said he hoped that this shadow would be eliminated as soon as possible so that bilateral ties would develop continuously.

Peyrefitte said that, as the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries is approaching, he hoped for a speedy elimination of any obstacle to the progress of bilateral relations.

During the meeting the two also exchanged views on other issues.

Zhou Jue, chairman of the Sino-French Friendship Group of the National People's Congress (NPC), attended the meeting.

Peyrefitte arrived here September 12 at the invitation of the Sino-French Friendship Group.

Rong Yiren Continues Visit in Spain

Meets Deputy Prime Minister

OW2009164193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630
GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Madrid, September 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice President Rong Yiren today met with Spanish Deputy Prime Minister Narcis Serra for talks on bilateral trade and cooperations.

Rong said that China pays close attention to the development and cooperation with Spain. He expressed hope that two countries would further strengthen their cooperation in the field of economy and trade.

Serra said that Spanish Government would like to encourage more entrepreneurs to invest in China.

The Chinese vice president arrived here on September 17 for a six-day visit.

Meets Prime Minister

OW2109022793 Beijing XINHUA in English 0154
GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Madrid, September 20 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Vice-President Rong Yiren said here today that China always attaches great importance to its relations with Spain and other member states of the European Community (EC).

Meeting with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, Rong said it would be good to both the EC and developing nations if the EC is to develop economic and trade relations with the latter.

On the Sino-Spanish relations, Rong praised Gonzalez for his contribution to the good and friendly ties between the two countries and described him as the Chinese people's old friend.

Rong also briefed Gonzalez on China's policies of deepening the reform and further opening to the outside world and its establishment of a socialist legal system and democracy.

Gonzalez said Spain followed closely the developments and changes taken place in China and was very pleased to see the strengthening of the two countries' relations.

He said he was deeply impressed by China's great changes when he visited the country in 1985 and in February this year.

China is playing an increasingly important role in today's international affairs, he noted.

Meets Industry, Energy Minister

OW2109100293 Beijing XINHUA in English 0933
GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Madrid, September 20 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Vice-President Rong Yiren today met Juan Manuel Eguiaray, the minister of industry and energy, and leading entrepreneurs here, saying economic and trade ties on the basis of mutual benefits was an important part of the Sino-Spanish relations.

Rong said China hopes to promote economic and trade ties with Spain through joint efforts and welcomes Spanish businessmen to invest in China.

Eguiaray said Spain's cooperation with China in economy, trade and science and technology has yielded positive results which will serve as a solid foundation for furthering these ties.

He stressed that it is the hope of Spain's business community to strengthen cooperation with China.

Latin America & Caribbean**Cao Gangchuan Fetes Brazilian Military Leader***OW1409115093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119**GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)—Brazilian Minister of Army Zenildo de Lucena was welcomed at a banquet hosted here this evening by Cao Gangchuan, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA).

De Lucena and his party arrived today for a week-long goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the PLA General Staff.

Chi Haotian Meets Brazilian*OW1509122193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1156**GMT 15 Sep 93*

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA)—General Chi Haotian, Chinese minister of national defence, met and hosted a banquet in honor of visiting Brazilian Minister of Army Zenildo [Zoroastro] de Lucena and his party here this evening.

De Lucena and his party are here on a week-long goodwill visit at the invitation of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Political & Social

Deng's Daughter, Zhou Nan Comment on Deng Biography

OW2109005093 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 17 Sep 93

[By reporter Luo Zheng (5012 2398)]

[Text] Hong Kong, 17 Sep (XINHUA)—The overseas Chinese edition of *My Father, Deng Xiaoping (Volume One)*, authored by Deng Xiaoping's daughter Mao Mao (Xiao Rong), has been published and released by Hong Kong's Joint Publishing Company. Several hundred people from Hong Kong's publications and press circles attended a ceremony held today at the publishing company's exhibition hall to mark the occasion.

Xiao Rong, who arrived in Hong Kong to attend the ceremony, said: If this book is taken seriously, it is because the man it portrays and the cause he fought for represents one of the most important and legendary chapters in contemporary Chinese history. "Although I have tried my utmost and have personally received support from many people of the older generation, I dare not say that this book gives the best account of the twists and turns and the greatness of this segment of history."

Zhou Nan, director of the XINHUA Hong Kong Branch, said: The publication of this book overseas will give Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, Overseas Chinese, and people in other circles an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the brilliant course of the great man Deng Xiaoping's legendary struggle in the first half of his life and his great talent and bold vision in political and military affairs. Meanwhile, since the book's main character directly took part in and led the magnificent Chinese revolution, it can help its readers understand the Chinese revolution's significance in contemporary history.

He emphatically pointed out: Deng Xiaoping put forward the great, imaginative concept of reunifying the motherland under the principle of "one country, two systems," and he personally presided over the entire process of Sino-British negotiations for solving the Hong Kong question, thereby making indelible contributions to the smooth settlement of the Hong Kong question.

Xiao Rong told reporters that she had already begun to collect material for the second volume of the biography, which she will start to write at the end of this year, and which she expects to complete in about two years.

TA KUNG PAO Report

HK2109062593 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 18 Sep 93 p 2

[Report: "Circulation of *My Father, Deng Xiaoping* Begins; Zhou Nan Says It Will Help In Understanding

the Great Man's Ability and Sagacity; Xiao Rong Attends Ceremonies of First-Day Circulation in Hong Kong"]

[Text] The Chinese overseas edition of *My Father, Deng Xiaoping (Volume One)* went on sale at the Joint Publishing (Hong Kong) Company Ltd. yesterday. The author of the book is Deng Xiaoping's daughter Mao Mao (Xiao Rong), who spent three years writing the book, during which time she interviewed nearly 100 figures related to the history depicted in the book, while collecting voluminous documentary materials. Consequently, not only has this work of 450,000 characters revealed Deng Xiaoping's experiences before 1949, but also possesses a comparatively high value in historical research.

Xiao Rong, the book's author, arrived in Hong Kong from the hinterland. Zhou Nan, XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Hong Kong Branch director; deputy director Zhang Junsheng; Mr. Wu Shu-chih, Hong Kong United Stock Exchange vice president; and Chao Bin, Joint Publishing Group vice president of the board, presided over the ceremonies for publication and circulation of the book yesterday.

In his speech delivered at the first-day circulation ceremonies, Zhou Nan indicated that publication and circulation of the book would enable Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, Overseas Chinese abroad, and other people to have an opportunity to see the glorious militant experiences in the first part of Deng Xiaoping's life, which was full of legendary color, and to understand Deng Xiaoping's ability and sagacity in politics and military affairs. At the same time, because of the direct participation of the book's hero in the progress of the history of the Chinese revolution, readers are enabled to have knowledge of the glorious progress of the contemporary history of the Chinese revolution. Zhou Nan expressed his hope that the book's second volume would soon be published.

Zhou Nan said that Deng Xiaoping set out the great conception of "one country, two systems" in realizing the motherland's reunification, while personally leading the whole progress of Sino-British talks on settling the issue of Hong Kong, and made indelible contributions to its smooth solution.

At the ceremonies, the author, Xiao Rong, stated that if the book drew any attention at all, it was because the people it depicted, and the cause for which they had struggled their whole life, represented a very important and legendary chapter in the history of modern China.

She said: "Although I myself have done my best, and won the support of many of our forerunners, I don't think that I have done a good job in depicting the complexity and greatness of this part of history. With sincerity, I am waiting for the opinions of the readers so that a better job will be done in writing the second volume."

Xiao Rong said: "My father has always said that he is a son of the Chinese people. I am proud of that myself especially on this point. With this feeling, I find it especially comforting that the book is published overseas and will find its way to readers in Hong Kong and Macao. An authorized Taiwan edition has also been published by the Joint Publishing (Hong Kong) Company, Ltd. It is my hope that readers in Taiwan will like this book, too."

Xiao Rong expressed her thanks for the support of many forerunners as well as publishing and media circles.

When asked about the condition of her writing of the book's second volume, Xiao Rong said that she had already started to collect related materials, and she would try to start writing toward the end of the year, with the hope of completing the second volume within two years.

My Father, Deng Xiaoping (Volume One) is printed in the format of 32 mo, 64% pages, in 450,000 characters. Its author is Mao Mao; her true name is Xiao Rong, alias Deng Rong. She was born in Chongqing, Sichuan, in 1950, a graduate of Beijing Medical School, and worked as third secretary at the Chinese Embassy in the United States; later, she worked as deputy director of a research center under the National People's Congress General Office for eight years. She is now vice president of the China Association for International Friendly Contacts, and also deputy to the Eighth National People's Congress.

For many years, Xiao Rong has engaged in research work, and organized the writing of *Forty Years of Socialism in China* and *Advance Toward the New Hi-Tech Revolution* to be published in the press.

As a daughter, the author narrates the life of her father in the book *My Father, Deng Xiaoping (Volume One)*. The book not only depicts how Deng Xiaoping changed from a poor overseas student to a professional revolutionary and evolved from a county party committee secretary to a major CPC political and military leader, but has also revealed Deng Xiaoping's relationship with CPC chief leaders Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other important figures in contemporary Chinese history. The author has also revealed Deng Xiaoping's family, marriages, character, temperament, and interests.

In addition, just as Xiao Rong told Hong Kong publication circles last June: Viewed from another angle, "I wrote this book more as objective history than as a daughter telling her father's story."

In the postscript of her book, Xiao Rong wrote what was on her mind: "I wanted to write about my father because I am constantly by his side, and I believe I understand him. I wanted to write about my father because I cherish a feeling of reverence for him." The book is the first biography of Deng Xiaoping written by one of his dependents.

Further on Daughter's Remarks on Deng

OW2009215593 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0803 GMT 18 Sep 93

[By reporter Luo Zheng (5012 2398)]

[Text] Hong Kong, 18 Sep (XINHUA)—Deng Xiaoping's youngest daughter Xiao Rong has become the focus of news coverage among Hong Kong's journalists. Reporters all hope to learn from her the latest information on Deng Xiaoping.

At 1700 [0900 GMT] sharp on 17 September, Xiao Rong arrived at the exhibition hall of the Joint Publishing Company to attend the reception for the publication of the overseas Chinese language edition of her book *My Father, Deng Xiaoping (Volume One)*. As soon as the reception was over, she was surrounded by dozens of reporters. Flash bulbs began to go off continuously and reporters all rushed to ask her questions. The main topic was on her father, Deng Xiaoping, because the outside world has followed this great man with interest.

In response to reporters' questions, Xiao Rong replied: Since his retirement, Deng Xiaoping has lived a normal life for a retired elderly gentleman. He has been enjoying family life with his children and grandchildren.

When reporters asked about Deng Xiaoping's health, Xiao Rong said: "He is in good health [shen ti hen hao 6500 7555 1771 1170]. Thanks." A reporter, showing concern, followed up with another question: "Has he been all right recently, without any minor illnesses [xiao mao bing 1420 3029 4016]?" Xiao Rong replied: "He has no illnesses [ta mei you mao bing 0100 3093 2589 3029 4016], whereas I often become ill. He always laughs at me for this." Her reply provoked loud laughter among the reporters.

A reporter asked why Deng Xiaoping did not go to Beidaihe for recuperation. Xiao Rong explained he is 89 years old this year, and the doctor has said on no account should he be allowed to enter the water and swim. "What is the purpose of going to Beidaihe if one cannot swim? This is why he stayed in Beijing and spent his first summer there."

Xiao Rong also mentioned her father had also stopped smoking on the doctor's advice. She recalled: He stopped smoking at 85. At the time, the doctor said he'd better stop smoking. My father said: "Well, let me try it." And forthwith he put down his cigarettes. Since then he has not smoked. Xiao Rong continued after a while: "I think he had had enough of smoking by the age 85."

"But he still drinks as in the past," Xiao Rong said: "He has one glass of Chinese Shaoxing wine every day. He is not a heavy drinker, and never was."

As China is making an all-out effort for hosting the 2000 Olympics, Xiao Rong said her father "like all people in the country, looks forward [pan wang 4162 2598] to holding the Olympics in Beijing in 2000."

Xiao Rong told reporters: "My father said when Hong Kong returns to the motherland in 1997, he will definitely come here, even if he must come in a wheelchair. He asked me to carry him to Hong Kong, even if it means stepping on this island for only a minute."

Taiwan To Publish Biography on Deng Xiaoping

OW2109003293 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0315 GMT 17 Sep 93

[Text] Hong Kong, 17 Sep (XINHUA)—Authorized by the Joint Publishing (H.K.) Co Ltd, the book *My Father, Deng Xiaoping (Volume One)* will be published in Taiwan on 18 September by the Taiwan Diqu [Globe] Publishing House. Before this, Taiwan's ZHONGGUO SHIBAO [CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO] published a serial of the book's excerpts 14-31 August with the authorization of the Joint Publishing (H.K.) Co Ltd, which attracted wide interest among Taiwanese readers.

Xiao Rong (signed as Mao Mao), the author of *My Father, Deng Xiaoping* and current vice president of the China Association for International Friendly Contacts, is Deng Xiaoping's youngest daughter.

Deng's Daughter Deng Lin 'Fainted' in Taejon

SK2009040193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0348 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Taejon, South Korea, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—Deng Lin, visiting daughter of Chinese paramount leader Deng Xiaoping, fainted while touring the Taejon Expo on Monday morning and has been hospitalized with acute tonsillitis.

Deng was immediately rushed to a downtown hospital but quickly recovered after first aid treatment, a hospital physician said. He said she is suffering from tonsillitis.

Deng developed a high fever and chills while visiting the Expo at around 10:50 am.

Deng had arrived 20 minutes earlier at the Expo and was to tour the government pavilion, Chinese pavilion and some other places of interest. She was originally scheduled to meet O Myong, chief organizer of the Expo, at 3 PM and then return to Seoul.

She arrived in South Korea on Sept. 12 as one of several Chinese painters who have their works in an exhibition that opened in Seoul on Sept. 14.

Further on Hospitalization

SK2009114693 Seoul YONHAP in English 1128 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Taejon, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—The illness of Deng Lin, daughter of China's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping, appeared to have been due to her busy schedules in Seoul, not due to her schedules for the Taejon Expo. Expo Organizing Committee officials said on Monday afternoon.

She fainted while touring the Expo that morning and was rushed to a downtown hospital in Taejon for treatment. She developed acute tonsillitis, according to the hospital.

Because of high fevers and chills, her leaving the hospital was postponed and her schedules for the Expo, including visits to the government and Chinese pavilions and a meeting with Chief Expo Organizer O Myong, were cancelled.

2-3 More Days of Treatment Required

SK2109074593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0725 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Taejon, Sept. 21 (YONHAP)—Deng Lin, daughter of Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, requires two or three days more hospital treatment for acute tonsillitis, a hospital spokesman said on Tuesday.

Deng had a temperature of around 38 degrees [Celsius], requiring her to spend two or three days more in hospital, he said.

Deng was rushed to the hospital by ambulance on Monday morning after she fainted while touring the Taejon Expo.

Li Peng's Health, Zhu Rongji's Role in Affairs Viewed

HK2109072493 Hong Kong TANGTAI in Chinese No 30, 15 Sep 93 pp 10-12

[Article by Lu Yu-sha (7627 6276 2619): "Beidaihe Meeting Assigns Heavy Responsibility to Zhu Rongji—Li Peng Very Often Disappears Halfway Through Meetings"]

[Text] It Will Be Known Next Year Whether Li Peng Will Continue to Stay in Office

On 19 August, almost all major papers in China carried a photograph of Li Peng on the beach of Beidaihe, and at almost the same time, telephone calls kept coming from readers to the various presses. The calls included the following questions: Some asked why Li Peng does not return to work since he looks very healthy from the photo. Others asked why Li Peng was wearing a watch since he was supposed to be swimming at Beidaihe. Still others asked why he did not wear swimming trunks.

Judging by the calls from readers, it seems the question of whether Li Peng will continue to stay in office has become a very important one to the Chinese.

Informed sources disclosed: This year, Li Peng did not swim at Beidaihe but only sat a while on the beach every afternoon. In late August, Li Peng attended several state and foreign-related events, but he did almost the same on these occasions as he did when presiding over the meeting of the Eighth Standing Committee of the State Council. On these occasions, he only appeared in the beginning, withdrawing soon afterwards. From such

news, people from the outside have deduced that although Li Peng has resumed work, in fact, he does not know exactly what is happening. At the opening ceremony for the Seventh National Meeting of Women's Representatives, for the convenience of Li Peng they changed the order of the meeting by having him meet representatives before the meeting's opening ceremony. Li Peng met them and then left, whereas Jiang Zemin and others attended the entire opening ceremony.

On the evening of 4 September, at the opening ceremony for the Seventh National Sports Meet, the television camera frequently turned in the direction of the rostrum where Li Peng was. But when large-scale exciting performances began, the camera no longer turned toward the rostrum. It was not because the programs could not be distracted, but because they feared the viewers would see Li Peng's disappearance once again.

Since Li Peng is in bad physical condition and has difficulty shouldering the heavy tasks of premier, the leading group of the CPC will probably be reshuffled during the National People's Congress [NPC] and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] sessions next year. Preparatory work for the State Council office of Zhu Rongji should have been put on the agenda. (In the PRC, only the premier or those at a more senior level have offices. Vice premiers generally do not have independent offices.)

However, in the past, Li Peng used sickness as an excuse to avoid handling sensitive questions. His sickness after this year's NPC session was a "political sickness" to a certain degree. The fact that the "political sickness" has become a real sickness is perhaps what he had not foreseen. However, the interaction between the two sicknesses produces a mysterious atmosphere.

Document Number Six Is a Preparatory Campaign

People have now turned their attention to Zhu Rongji. Implementing the Central Document No. Six and straightening out the financial order are, in essence, an action by Zhu Rongji to strengthen the system of centralizing authority. However, he has a very cool-minded and particular understanding of China's economic problems. This has distinguished this year's economic rectification program from the program of rectifying the economic order which lasted for three years since 1988. In view of the economic overheatedness and hyperinflation (these problems would have produced serious consequences in the middle of this year had they not been coped with earlier) which began since late last year, Zhu Rongji was in charge of the formulation of the "16-point" measure for economic rectification. His analysis that China must develop at high speed is very appealing. Zhu Rongji said: Fundamentally speaking, the current problems are still those arising as the traditional planned economic system has not been touched on a deeper level and the socialist market economic system has not been formed. Developing the economy at high speed with the old system, old methods, and old structure is very risky.

We should know that this year, when we say seizing the opportunity, we must not handle problems by previous ways of thinking or methods any longer, and we must not concentrate our energies merely on expanding the scale of construction. We must not merely develop "tangible conditions" by launching new projects. More importantly, we must pay good attention to reform and to developing intangible conditions and properly cope with the realities of development and reform. If we do not reform the old system or establish the new system, but allow the weaknesses of planned economy and market economy to be lumped together and combine egalitarianism and indiscrimination, it will be difficult to sustain speedy development.

Some people say this is the full interpretation of Zhu Rongji and China's radical reformist economists of Deng Xiaoping's remarks during his southern tour and his other remarks this last Spring Festival. They also say it is their intention to use the remarks made on these two occasions to promote a new round of speedy development of China's economy. These assessments are not undue. If the words had been said by economists, they would have had limited influence. Now they have been said by Zhu Rongji, they can change China's economic policy.

Li Peng's sickness in April has objectively placed Zhu Rongji among the CPC's major decisionmakers. It is a providence- afforded good opportunity for the CPC leadership, which has already chosen the socialist market economy, especially for Jiang Zemin and Zhu Rongji. Without it, no such bold and resolute things could have come about.

As for the "16-point" measure, Jiang Zemin and Zhu Rongji have implemented them by mandatory means. No sooner had they been introduced than the reformist economist Wu Jinglian argued that administrative means were too strong and that structural reform should be emphasized most. Introduction of the Overall Plan for Macroeconomic Reform [subhead]

August was the CPC senior level's busiest month. They had meetings almost every day and issued decrees almost every other day. Of them, the most important was the Beidaihe meeting, which the PRC media did not report and at which Zhu Rongji called together major persons in charge of relevant departments, including banking, financial, state-assets, foreign trade, and planning departments, to plan the introduction of an overall plan for macroeconomic reform.

On 31 August, XINHUA released two pieces of news: The first mentioned that on the mornings of 30 August and 31 August, Li Peng presided over the eighth routine session of the State Council to "discuss the overall plan for the banking, financial, taxation, and state-assets systems and foreign trade reform." The other said that on the afternoon of 31 August, "charged by Premier Li Peng, Vice Premier Zhu Rongji presided over the ninth routine session of the State Council at which they

discussed and approved in principle the "State Council's Opinion for the Launch of the Anticorruption Struggle in the Near Future." The intention of dividing the one-day meeting into the eighth and ninth sessions is very obvious. They served to draw attention to Li Peng himself. In fact, at the eighth routine session on the two mornings, Li Peng only attended for a few minutes, said a few words, and then withdrew from the meetings. The internal meeting of the Standing Committee, a very important one of the State Council, was held on 1 September and was presided over by Zhu Rongji. At the meeting, they added investment structural reform to the banking, financial, taxation, and state-assets systems and foreign trade reform, and thus finished the State Council's overall plan for macroeconomic reform. The internal meeting of the standing committee approved the overall plan and planned to submit it to the standing committee of the political bureau in September for discussion and approval before being put into practice.

The plan is scheduled to be officially put into practice in early 1994 but will probably be introduced before the Third CPC Plenary Session this December. In light of the drafting (it is learned that the third draft was finished in August and the fourth draft is being revised at the present time) of important resolutions at the Third CPC Plenary Session, the introduction of the overall plan for economic reform will form the most substantial part of the new socialist market economic system. The central authorities have already drawn this conclusion: "The fixing of objectives of the new socialist market economic system by the end of this century is both a development of Marxist economic theories in China and a scientific summary of the successful experiences of China's reform over the past 15 years, and both an important economic manifestation of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and a great strategic task for China's economic reform during the 1990's."

China Must Not "Suddenly Brake" Its Economy

China's current reform is already on a deep level and any change in it will have an influence on the overall reform. Over the past year since the "Regulations" were put into practice, despite repeated emphasis from the central authorities, they almost cannot continue because they lack effective regulatory and risk mechanisms and lack the whole system for macroeconomic regulation and control and coordination of standardizing market order. This is also the reason why Document No. Six has not been satisfactorily implemented. At a recent meeting in Dalian, the "eloquent" General Secretary Jiang Zemin said China's current problems in its economic operation and contradictions in its structure and system are inter-related and that they are continuously accumulating. And the introduction of the overall plan for macroeconomic reform will consolidate the confidence of Chinese leaders in resolving economic problems. Informed sources disclosed that Jiang Zemin and Zhu Rongji have been particularly high spirited recently because of this.

Moreover, the introduction of the "overall plan for macroeconomic reform" will naturally relegate Document No. Six, which has caused people in and outside China to worry, to the secondary place. Since the "16-point" measure basically uses administrative means and is provisional, it will naturally withdraw to the secondary place when Chinese leaders place reform in the first place. When the overall plan is officially put into practice, departments and localities that want to resist the "16-point" measure cannot but conscientiously implement it. And China will not have to "suddenly brake" its economy like it did in 1988.

Hong Kong Paper Says Zhao Ziyang 'Very Free'

HK2109022593 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 21 Sep 93 pp 1, 7

[Report by Daniel Xwan]

[Text] Disgraced Communist Party boss Zhao Ziyang is healthy and plays golf twice a week, according to a Hong Kong businessman who met him last week.

Managing Director of the Hong Kong-based International Golf and Yacht Club (IGYC) Edmund Lee, who played golf and had lunch with Mr Zhao at the Beijing Golf and Country Club last Tuesday said the former Communist Party general secretary was "very happy" and had expressed his full support for Beijing's bid for the 2000 Olympic Games.

According to Mr Lee, Mr Zhao has accepted his invitation to be the honorary chairman of his golf club—his first unofficial title since he was sacked for siding with pro-democracy students four years ago.

Mr Lee claimed the news was not timed to influence the International Olympic Committee vote on Thursday on the host city for the 2000 Olympic Games.

"He (Mr Zhao) said this would be a good thing for China. He enthusiastically supports that (the bid)," Mr Lee said.

"There is no special connection between the two (Mr Zhao's acceptance and the Olympic bid). Only that everybody—including Chinese in Hong Kong, Taiwan and China—supports China to be the host for the Games," Mr Lee said.

A statement released by Mr Lee quoted Mr Zhao as saying: "I am currently not holding any official appointments except being the Honorary Chairman of the China Golf Association (CGA)."

"Your invitation matches well with my present activity and I am very willing to accept your invitation," Mr Zhao reportedly said.

The release said Mr Zhao drank two glasses of beer after accepting Mr Lee's invitation.

Mr Lee added the 74-year-old ex-leader was so healthy he played nine holes of golf without a break.

"He is healthy, shakes hands with a firm grip and walks very fast. (He) can drink two (glasses of) beer in a row easily. We chatted together casually. He likes salted fish and eats them every week," Mr Lee said at a press conference yesterday.

Two pictures of Mr Zhao were released by Mr Lee yesterday. One showed a white-haired and slim Mr Zhao reading a certificate issued by Mr Lee. The other showed Mr Zhao strolling with a golf iron in hand.

Both pictures were dated September 14—apparently to highlight their authenticity.

Mr Lee maintained that they only talked about golf during the lunch, not politics.

Mr Lee said the former party boss was accompanied by seven or eight men throughout their meeting at the Beijing Golf and Country Club but he had no idea who they were. He claimed that Mr Zhao was "very free."

Anthony Wong, project manager of Mr Lee's golf club, said the former party boss was able to "travel around in Beijing."

Mr Lee quoted Mr Zhao as saying that there was "a chance" that he might be able to travel to Hong Kong to visit his club house next month.

He stressed his meeting with Mr Zhao was "purely accidental" but declined to say if the press conference had been approved by the Chinese authorities.

But Mr Lee emphasised his announcement of Mr Zhao's latest situation was not "politically motivated" and the press conference was a "business activity". He explained that he usually carries invitation certificates around with him so that he could invite "his friends in Beijing" when they met.

"We intended to invite a number of senior officials, friends in Beijing and politicians to be our chairmen.... That's why we have brought us about 20 certificates so that we can invite any officials and entrepreneurs we happened to meet there," Mr Lee said. [sentence as published]

Other mainland dignitaries who have accepted Mr Lee's invitations include Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Wang Guangying and CGA Chairman Rong Gaotong.

According to Mr Lee, IGYC is a two-month-old Hong Kong-funded company aimed at promoting golf in the region. Its members will have access to about 40 golf courses around the world including about a dozen on the mainland.

Last April, local newspapers published a picture of a laughing Mr Zhao during a visit to Hunan Province. The official reasons for Mr Zhao's dismissal was for splitting

the Communist Party and "revealing state secrets" although he has never been put on trial.

Media Warned on 'Must Win' Approach to Olympic Bid

HK2109034793 Hong Kong THE STANDARD in English 21 Sep 93 p 1

[Report by Catherine Ng, Cary Huang]

[Text] The former leader of China's Communist Party, Zhao Ziyang, has told a Hong Kong businessman that he is fully behind Beijing's bid for the 2000 Olympics.

The news of his backing came amid reports that Chinese authorities fear a national over-reaction to whatever decision is made by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) on Thursday.

Edmund Lee, managing director of the Hong Kong-based International Golf and Yacht Club, said he met Zhao by chance last week on a Beijing golf course.

Lee said Zhao told him: "To host the 2000 Olympics is a good thing for China—I entirely support it."

Zhao, 74, who was removed from the political arena after differences with conservative leaders over his handling of the May 1989 student-led protests in Beijing, was in good spirits, said Lee. Beijing has ordered regional governments to step up security to prevent any disturbances that may result from the IOC decision. [paragraph as published]

Meanwhile, the central party propaganda department said reports should not create a popular impression that it would be catastrophic if Beijing was unsuccessful with its bid to host the Games.

The department warned that a "must win" approach would make people feel they had been dealt a mortal blow if Beijing lost its bid.

The department wanted state media to report more about the difficulties and competition Beijing faced and to remind people that Los Angeles did not win the right to host the Games until after its ninth attempt.

Beijing warned of trouble on university campuses, saying young people were the most emotional when it came to matters of the nation's reputation. The State Education Commission instructed officials to step up security to prevent campus disturbances.

"It is the responsibility of educational departments and educators to correctly guide young people," it said.

It asked local authorities to take steps to divert excessive or misguided patriotism by young people. And public security bureaus and armed forces in major Chinese cities were ordered to be on alert.

Human Rights Group Invited To Visit 'Political Prisoners'

HK2109025893 Hong Kong *THE STANDARD* in English 21 Sep 93 p 1

[Report by Catherine Ng and Cary Huang]

[Text] China has agreed for the first time for an International Human Rights Federation (FIDH) inquiry to visit its political prisoners, the federation said early today.

FIDH president Danie Jacoby said an invitation was made by Chen Xitong, a senior member of the Beijing Olympic bid committee.

Further on Dissident Wei Jingsheng's Comments

HK2009155393 Hong Kong *AFP* in English 1514 GMT 20 Sep 93

[By William Brent]

[Text] Beijing, Sept 20 (AFP)—China's most prominent dissident Wei Jingsheng said Monday he would continue to fight for democracy in China. In his first appearance since being paroled last Tuesday after 14-1/2 years in prison, most of them in solitary confinement, Wei said his health was rather poor, but his spirit was strong.

"Of course, I will definitely continue to fight for democracy and progress in China. But I'm still not clear on how I will specifically go about this," he said sitting in the cramped living room of his father's home. "Maybe some of my views are more mature now, but I still have the same views," he added.

Wei, 43, was jailed in 1979 for "counter-revolutionary" crimes and selling intelligence. He was a leading figure in the Democracy Wall movement, when he called for full democracy in China and denounced paramount leader Deng Xiaoping as a despot. His case became a symbol of human rights abuses in China.

Looking pale and slightly overweight, Wei softly but defiantly proclaimed his innocence, saying he had committed no crime, but he declined to comment on Deng, saying "it's best not to comment on other people, good or bad." "I was appealing throughout (my incarceration) and I never accepted (the sentence) from beginning to end. But of course, no one paid any attention to me," the former electrician said.

Wei said he had no regrets over his pro-democracy activities and would do it all over again, but "even better." "I don't know anything about the outside world," he said, adding that he would decide what to do next after observing the current situation in China.

On Beijing's controversial bid to host the 2000 Olympic Games, Wei called on all factions in China to put aside differences and support the bid. "I personally support (the bid)," he said. The release of Wei and five other

prominent dissidents since Beijing formally launched its bid in January was widely seen as a last-ditch attempt to strengthen its chances of winning the right to host the Games. The International Olympic Committee will decide the site in Monte Carlo on Thursday. "If that is the case, releasing one or two people ... will not produce any direct results," Wei said, adding that it would be "very abnormal" to treat the Olympic movement as "political business."

The dissident added that there were no conditions on his release and he planned to rest for a while to regain his strength. It was also his understanding that, despite being on parole, he would have freedom of speech, freedom to publish and be allowed to do business.

Wei said most of his teeth fell out during his time in jail, and he was later fitted with dentures. He added that he had no major health problems, although a heart condition was "rather serious," and denied past press reports that he suffered from mental problems. The dissident, although obviously tired, expressed himself clearly.

He spoke briefly of his time in prison, saying that he was allowed to write, but was permitted only to read two official newspapers, the People's Daily [RENMIN RIBAO] and the Legal Daily [FAZHI RIBAO]. Even though he saw a few television clips, the 1989 Tiananmen Square pro-democracy movement remained largely a mystery to him, Wei said.

If allowed, Wei said he planned to publish a collection of letters he wrote in prison. Wei was released from a labor camp in Tangshan, about 200 kilometers (130 miles) east of Beijing last Tuesday, but did not return home because he said he had decided to rest for a few days in a suburb. The decision not to return right away was voluntary.

3-Year Political Rights Deprivation Noted

HK2109014093 Hong Kong *THE STANDARD* in English 21 Sep 93 p 1

[By Agnes Cheung]

[Text] China's best-known dissident Wei Jingsheng pledges he will continue his campaign for democracy.

The longest-held political prisoner on the mainland, who finally made a public appearance last night after staying in hiding since his release on parole last Tuesday, said he did not regret what he had done.

Wei returned to the home of his parents in the western district of Beijing shortly after 8 pm last night, accompanied by his brother Wei Xiaotao and sister Wei Ling.

He was reunited with his 78-year-old father whom he had not seen since he was jailed 14 and 1/2 years ago.

Wei, 43, also gave his support to Beijing's bid to hold the 2000 Olympic Games. "I very much hope that China can host the Olympics. We should set aside different political

ideas and viewpoints and should together strive for the honour of our country and nation," he said.

The 1979 Democracy Wall movement leader said that he would continue to participate in political activities after his three-year term of being deprived of political rights was completed.

Wei also urged that China should speed up its drive toward democracy. He said that the country's reforms and open policy were better than the "barbaric, dictatorial" system of the past, but they were still not good enough.

The outspoken dissident said some of the rumours about him being beaten in jail and his consequent psychiatric problems were true, and that he would talk about this in time.

Wei said that in jail he was allowed to read only the People's Daily [RENMIN RIBAO] and Legal Daily [FAZHI RIBAO] and that he had no access to world information.

Spent Time After Release 'Relaxing'

HK2109023593 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 21 Sep 93 p 1

[Report by Geoffrey Crothall in Beijing]

[Text] China's most famous dissident Wei Jingsheng returned home yesterday evening pledging to continue the fight for democracy.

"My political views have not changed ... I have no regrets," Mr Wei said outside his parents' apartment in western Beijing. Mr Wei said that under the terms of his parole he would be deprived of his political rights for the next three years but vowed to get involved in politics once again after that period.

"Of course (that will be in) the democracy movement, that's for sure," he said.

Despite being imprisoned for 14 and ½ years for his role in the Democracy Wall movement of the late 1970s, Mr Wei said he was not afraid to continue the fight for democracy.

"I wasn't afraid in the past, why should I be afraid now," he said with a large grin.

Mr Wei, 43, said he supported paramount leader Deng Xiaoping's policy of reform and opening up to the outside world but added that there was a lot about the current situation in China he still did not fully understand.

"I need time to come to terms with things," he said when pressed to comment on current political issues.

Mr Wei was reluctant, however, to align himself too closely with Mr Deng, the man widely believed to have personally ordered his detention in 1979.

Nevertheless, Mr Wei did express his support for Beijing's bid to host the 2000 Olympics, saying that it would be a great opportunity for China and a marvellous way to enter the 21st Century.

Looking fit and alert, Mr Wei showed no signs of physical or mental illness despite being held in solitary confinement for five years at one point in his detention.

Mr Wei did say he only had 12 teeth left but had been fitted with false teeth.

The former leader of the Democracy Wall movement returned to his parents' home unceremoniously just after 8 pm yesterday accompanied by his brother Xiaotao and sister Ling.

He explained that he had not returned home immediately after his release on parole last Tuesday because he needed time to rest and acclimatise to the new China.

Mr Wei said that he had stayed away voluntarily and had spent some of the last week with a friend.

"I spent most of the time just relaxing and having fun," he said adding that part of his relaxation activities included firing off air guns.

After talking to the press for about 10 minutes, Mr Wei excused himself saying he had to go to see his father, who had not visited him since his release from jail.

Mr Wei's father, Wei Zilin, 68, is a retired senior official with the Ministry of Construction and is said to have virtually disowned his son after his involvement in the Democracy Wall movement.

Former RENMIN RIBAO Editor Asserts Innocence

HK2009150793 Hong Kong LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 18 Sep 93 p 10

[Report by Teng Mei-ling (6772 5019 3781): "Wu Xuecan Insists He Is Not Guilty and Stresses He Will Devote Himself to the Pro-Democracy Movement Under the Condition of Not Violating the Constitution"]

[Text] Beijing—On 23 September the International Olympic Committee will vote on the city to sponsor the 2000 Olympic Games. During the period before this, Beijing has released several pro-democracy activists, including Wei Jingsheng, Zhai Weimin, and former RENMIN RIBAO editor Wu Xuecan, who was released two days ago, before the end of his sentence. During an interview with our reporter yesterday, Wu Xuecan said that he has never regretted publishing a "RENMIN RIBAO Extra" during the 1989 student movement and added that he was not guilty and hoped that he would be able to continue his efforts for the Chinese pro-democracy movement. But he stressed that he would proceed within the framework of the Constitution.

Wu Xuecan was released on 16 September, three months before the end of his prison term, which was scheduled to expire on 16 December. He was released at 0830 on 16 September and was already home in Beijing by noon. Yesterday he said that the authorities had told him that he showed signs of repentance and good conduct during his prison term, so he was released early. With a smile, he said that whether one's conduct is good or bad is decided by the authorities, and he believes that internal and external pressures are the real reasons behind his release. He also believes that the mainland's Olympic bid has something to do with this.

The authorities did not set any conditions for his early release but required him to write a letter of repentance and a document on rehabilitation through education, but Wu Xuecan refused to sign because he thought that he had done no wrong. He only agreed to sign a guarantee letter upon his release promising not to violate the Constitution through his activities.

"What I did was within the framework of law. At that time, Zhao Ziyang was the party's general secretary. He expressed his attitude supporting reform, opening up, and the fight against corruption. I only reported on what the general secretary had said and quoted his remarks in the RENMIN RIBAO Extra. This was absolutely legal."

On the contrary, he pointed out, the trial and judgment were illegal at that time. First of all, the charge did not hold up, and there was no open trial. Only one official newspaper reporter was present, yet the authorities claimed that it was an open trial. "I do not think what I did was wrong, but they (the Ministry of Justice) said that I had violated the law and sentenced me to four years. What could I do?"

He said that the mainland's treatment of prisoners is not ideal. He learned that many prisoners were being beaten, but he did not want to tell this reporter which prisoners were beaten to protect their personal safety.

He was third on the earliest list of wanted pro-democracy activists, which also included Wang Juntao, Chen Ziming, and Chai Ling. He was arrested in Sanya, Hainan Island, on 17 December 1989. Did he think that the 4 June incident was a case of "turmoil," as the authorities described it? He did not give a positive response but only said that he joined what was the movement for democracy and freedom at that time.

Wu Xuecan's mind was quite unstable upon being released from prison, and he was very careful about his words. He said his thoughts were very contradictory, and he was thinking about whether he should follow Wei Jingsheng in refusing to meet reporters. He continually walked back and forth during the entire interview, instead of sitting. He explained that he was in solitary confinement for two and a half years, and his living conditions were not very good. As a result, his physical condition is very poor; he cannot sit down, and there is something wrong with his digestion and abdomen.

He said that, for a long time in prison, he could not sleep well and had to take sleeping pills—he could only manage to sleep for half an hour every night. He served his sentence first in Qincheng prison and then in Beijing No. 1 prison. There was not adequate sunlight or air in these prisons, and each day he had three pieces of sorghum bread—Beijing's "native product." His job was to cut loose threads on clothing.

Some of his prison mates had been charged with "counter-revolutionary" crimes for their participation in the 4 June movement. He met more than 30 such prisoners separately in Qincheng and Beijing No. 1 prisons. Four of those who had helped him when he was on the run had served nine months in prison.

Now he has been expelled from the party and he has not received any notice about the restoration of his civilian rights. This being the case, he first wanted to rest and recover; then he may engage in research on the market economy or consider the possibility of taking part in a pro-democracy movement. He pointed out that the mainland still needs to make progress in this area. "The international trend is irresistible."

Central Leaders on Drive Against Corruption

HK2109025093 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese
No 6, 5 Sep 93 pp 22-25

[Article by Chang Mu (1728 3092): "Zhu Rongji Leaves One Side of the Net Open in Order To Prevent Rigid Uniformity; Jiang Zemin Stresses Anticorruption and Reiterates Strict Enforcement of Administrative Rules"]

[Text] The Chinese authorities currently are not only exerting all their strength to rectify economic order, but also to enlarge the rectification scope to cover the chaotic phenomena in the areas of judicial administration, literature and art, education, science and technology, press and publication, and various social activities, as well as the malpractices of money worship and others which have run rampant with each passing day. The CPC hierarchy feels that the high tide of market economy is vigorously lashing various social strata and eliciting a number of new contradictions and problems. It has emancipated and developed the productive forces, encouraged positive competition, and at the same time has brought out some people's speculation mentality and money-worship thinking, which have proceeded to engender the practice of bargaining power for money and other decayed and ugly tendencies. Hence, we must take them seriously and treat them conscientiously.

For this reason, we must correct the erroneous understanding that we can only relax but not exercise control when we engage in the market economy. The intensification of various measures for macroeconomic regulation and control is precisely aimed at standardizing the market economy, eliminating unhealthy trends and evil practices, and creating an fair competitive environment. Some people have likened the current situation on the

mainland to Deng Xiaoping's "comprehensive rectification" in 1975. At that time, priority was given to economic rehabilitation, but now it is given to straightening out the order of reform and opening up.

Accord With the Overall Situation and Keeping in Step

Early in August, the CPC held a meeting in Beijing of the leading cadres of various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, at which the CPC particularly sought unified thinking and concerted action concerning the current economic situation and its counter-measures, and through consultation, decided on relevant concrete policies. The current rectification campaign is not the same as the drive to improve the economic environment and rectify economic order three years ago. This time, a couple of provinces in the south expressed different views, and most of the officials from various localities stressed their own specific conditions and hoped that they were fostered rather than dragged down so as to avoid big ups and downs or give up their endeavors halfway, while airing their general support to the central policies of intensifying macroeconomic regulation and control, rectifying economic disorder, and enforcing strict monetary discipline. Thus, the situation of local demands conflicting with general interests has surfaced. Some local officials felt that they also benefited a great deal from their previous practices of superficially following the central policies or implementing their own to counter those of the higher authorities, so they practiced local protectionism for fear that they would have missed favorable opportunities and suffered losses if they obediently listened to the central instructions.

In this regard, the CPC hierarchy repeatedly stressed the necessity of agreeing with the general interests and of unifying administrative rules. It also published a commentator's article in RENMIN RIBAO to dwell on this subject. CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin put forth the necessity of strictly practicing democratic centralism, enhancing the concept of taking the overall situation into account, enforcing strict discipline, maintaining a high degree of party unity in organization and action, and ensuring the unimpeded implementation of the party and state administrative rules. If the general interests are infringed on, then local interests will be damaged as well. It is the responsibility of various localities and departments to safeguard and agree with the general interests of the state. Now, particular attention should be paid to this in the course of intensifying macroregulation and control of the national economy.

Over the past few years, mainland China's economy has been in a state of great fluctuation, and the phenomenon of being heated one moment and frigid the next has emerged repeatedly. This is attributed to the overexpanded investment, the blind competitive speed, the speculative operation taking advantage of the "dual-track prices" in the course of structural transformation, and so on. There has existed, objectively, the unreasonable condition that people who are bold enough to take prompt actions have gained more benefits than others.

Besides, people vied with each other for introducing various sorts of preferential policies, so there has been an increasingly rising fever of low-level redundant construction and speculative development.

There Are Four Theories Among Local Governments

After Zhu Rongji, vice premier of the State Council, proposed to rectify the "three arbitrariness," there have emerged the "theory of particularity," the "theory of stagnation," the "theory of grievance," the "theory of self-abasement," and others, among some departments and local governments. The advocates of the theory of particularity argued emphatically that "they are not overheated although others are"; "they never imposed arbitrary charges although others did"; "why should they, being a late starter, stop abruptly now," and so on. In some localities, however, people held opposite views, thinking that in the present retrenchment period, they must tighten instead of relax control, and refused to provide loans, even though such loans were really necessary. In other localities, instead of taking positive measures to overcome difficulties in the screening work, people just poured out their grievances and shifted responsibilities onto others. As for those units in which problems were serious, instead of basing themselves on summing up experience to correct mistakes and start with a clean slate, they were tied up with self-examination and were waiting for disciplinary action to be taken against them.

However, as the rectification work was vigorously pushed forward by important political figures including Jiang Zemin, Zhu Rongji, and others, chaotic economic phenomena have been initially checked and screened. Even though the decisionmaking powers of localities have been considerably enlarged, Zhu Rongji's powerful administration has demonstrated the gigantic authority of the central regime, by which quick achievements have been attained.

Reform Groups Are Drafting Plans

Around July and August, the State Council concentrated its strength on successively holding a series of economic work meetings in an effort to lower the inflation rate, mitigate the financial difficulties of the central authorities, and strive to prevent the budget deficit from exceeding this year's estimate of 20.5 billion yuan as much as possible through the measures of accelerating structural reforms in finance, taxation, banking, and investment, stabilizing commodity prices, and so on, and to bring about the readjustment of the industrial structure and the formation of market economic mechanisms through macroeconomic regulation and control. But, some experts analyzed that, because the placement of currency in the first quarter already exceeded the amount of 100 billion yuan as planned for the whole year, and the recovery of money in circulation in the first half of the year was unsatisfactory, we had a net placement of nearly 30 billion yuan, which substantially exceeded the amount of 8.86 billion yuan in 1988. This

is a phenomenon that never occurred in previous years. It is estimated that the placement of currency over the whole year will exceed 150 billion yuan. Nevertheless, the margin of price increase will be lowered to a certain extent.

That is why Zhu Rongji stressed that the central policy decisions regarding macroeconomic regulation and control are correct, and the key to resolve problems lies in quickening the pace of reform. **It is reported that the CPC authorities also set up financial, tax, and investment structural reform leading groups one after another to draft implementation plans to be officially put into practice next year.**

Unfair Distribution Leads to Great Disparity Between the Rich and the Poor

As it was disclosed, the CPC authorities are studying and planning to resolve the problem of unfair distribution in society, which has led to an even wider gap between the rich and the poor. Among those who became rich first, quite a few are people who took advantage of the loopholes in laws and policies to reap exuberant profits. The taxes evaded by individual and private economic sectors alone exceeded 10 billion yuan a year. Moreover, the distribution of public resources (such as land, funds, immovables, and so on) was unfair, and quite a lot of people utilized the situation to make profits. The State Commission for Restructuring the Economy proposed a revising the Law on Income Tax as soon as possible, instituting a personal income declaration system, and distributing and using public resources in a fair and standardized way so as to prevent a small number of people from reaping exorbitant profits. Perhaps this will be the beginning of resolving the knotty problem of unfair distribution.

The Lower Levels Have Their Own Countermeasures So That Control Is Not As Tight As It Should Be

Wu Jinglian, an economist famous for persistently advocating the market economy, pointed out recently: Macroeconomic regulation and control has had initial success. He said: Under the condition of serious economic disorder, it is necessary to use some "tough measures" to relatively rapidly keep the situation under control. But, it is also necessary to acquire a sober understanding on the limitations and side effects of administrative measures. After 14 years of reform, finance has been partially "revitalized," and nearly half of financing is no longer conducted through the official channel of state's banks, as excessive reliance on administrative means will come to nothing, and it is very difficult to totally avoid the drawback of "rigid uniformity" by using administrative means. What is more, under the condition that the monetary system has not been basically changed, some units are liable to go astray in implementing policies. Those that should be tightened were slackened, and those that need not be tightened became tight. For example, funds used in real estate speculation were not

recalled, but the circulating funds necessary for industry and commerce were withdrawn. This will bring about serious consequences.

Originally, the state policy was to rectify monetary order to ensure the key points, and large and medium-sized enterprises felt gratified by this. In the past, Sichuan stressed "borrowing ships to go to sea," or "borrowing hens to lay eggs," which resulted in "a river of banknotes flowing to the south." This way, several billion yuan of funds flowed to the coastal areas to "open windows" and "make speculation on land," and a considerable portion of money was taken away by the companies set up by banking institutions themselves. As a result, enterprises found it very difficult to borrow money. Very often they had to ask people to send gifts and claim relationships for this purpose. At present, the central authorities are worried about localities' mishandling of the "surgical operation" by cutting muscles and bones instead of removing the tumors. Take recovery of funds as an example. In order to recover funds, banks would tighten credit to enterprises first, but would try by every possible means to privately infuse blood into the units having relations with them or providing large rebates to them, and into the investment companies or real estate companies run by themselves. It is reported that in recent years, they were increasingly proficient in employing the tactics of "taking countermeasures to cope with the central policies." Therefore, only by exercising strict rule can the central orders be effectively complied with.

Leave One Side of the Net Open and Guard Against Debt Chains

In a bid to rectify monetary order, it is naturally inevitable to suspend or defer some construction projects. The shortage of circulating funds, the difficulty in marketing some products, and the decline in commodity prices have proceeded to bring about the trouble of newly accumulated "debt chains." Obviously, only by deepening reform can there be a fundamental way out.

Zhu Rongji admitted that under the traditional planned economy, the central authorities exercised very powerful control over economic activities at a micro level, but had a very weak controlling power over economic activities at a macro level. We should change our concept on this. For example, there has been long-term shortage in communications, electricity, and energy. But, whenever people talk about control, they will make these economic departments the first targets of attack so that investment in the related projects will be suspended. Judging from a macroeconomic point of view, however, these projects will play the role of ensuring long-term and coordinated economic development. That is why the complete suspension of projects without considering the degree of seriousness will not only pay for the long-term costs of economic development, but will be useless to curing the current overheated investment environment. He advocated seeking truth from facts and dealing with each case on its merits. Hence, it is necessary to leave one side of the net open to those that will truly yield economic

results very soon in keeping with the industrial policies, and problems relating to them should be sensibly resolved.

A Number of Reforms Should Be Carried Out in the Banking System

The important thing is that we must institute a monetary system led by the central bank, principally constituted by the state's commercial banks, and coordinated by various kinds of financial institutions. It is reported that the reform plan includes: 1) **The formation of an investment bank for the implementation of state policies**, which will mainly undertake the duty of granting loans to the state's key construction and investment projects. After this bank is established, the People's Construction Bank of China will be changed to a commercial bank providing medium- and long-term loans. 2) **The formation of the Import and Export Bank of China**, also a state bank for policy implementation, which will carry on policy-related businesses like exports with indirect subsidies from the state as well as import and export credit which commercial banks find it difficult to accommodate. The Bank of China will carry on import and export credit business in line with market and commercial principles. 3) **The transition of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China and the Agricultural Bank of China toward commercial banks**, which will practice "one bank, two systems" first, under which accounts of the policy-related business and operational business will be managed and audited separately, the funds and subsidies of interests needed for loans to be granted for policy considerations will be covered by specific financial allotment, retention of profits, and issuance of financing bonds of a policy nature. 4) **The transformation of urban credit cooperatives into local commercial banks practicing the joint-stock system**, so that a cooperative commercial banking system with independent legal persons at three levels will be formed. 5) **The change of administrative subordinating relationships between rural credit cooperatives and the Agricultural Bank of China**, and the perfection of the rural banking system, which is principally formed by the Agricultural Bank of China and the rural credit cooperatives and supplemented by rural cooperative funds.

According to an authoritative official, institutions such as old-style private banks, whose establishment is prohibited by the state's explicit decree, will not be allowed. Pawn broking will only be allowed experimentally in individual places under strict control. Pawnshops set up in some localities are, in fact, engaged in banking business, which must be resolutely banned.

Anticorruption Is a Long-Term Mission

Deng Xiaoping held that reform, opening up, and revitalizing the economy will inevitably bring in some evil things. If we do not cope with them, our endeavors in opening up and revitalizing the economy will be led astray. The work to correct party style, rectify malpractices, and crack down on criminal activities should go on as long as the policies

of opening to the outside world and revitalizing the economy are practiced. Only by so doing can we ensure the correct implementation of the abovesaid policies.

Under the high tide of reform and opening up and with the spreading of money worship and the craze in doing business, the effort to make money to get rich has become a manifestation of an able person. As a result, everything, including power, businesses of various trades and professions, and even various sorts of social activities such as science and technology, teaching, medical services, press and publications, artistic performances, intelligence contests, sponsorship through comparison and appraisal, training through correspondence courses, and so on, have become a means of making money, with which everyone displays his prowess in a wide variety of activities, which are both legal and illegal. Those who persisted in doing their own jobs and calling for resolving the "senseless treatment of intellectual and physical laborers" are now inundated doing part-time jobs and plunging into the "sea of business."

It is precisely because of this that various kinds of corrupt phenomena increased sharply, and the number of cases regarding trading power with money, bribery, as well as graft and embezzlement, shot up abruptly. Within the CPC alone, more than 870,000 cases of discipline violation were checked and acted upon, 730,000 party members were given disciplinary sanctions, and 150,000 party members were expelled in the past five years between the 13th and 14th National CPC Congresses. The number of major cases has reached an astronomical figure, and the amounts involved, of several million up to several billion U.S. dollars, has been but small change.

If Corruption Is Not Eliminated, We Will Be Ruined of Our Own Accord

Deng Xiaoping pointed out: Corruption is "political and economic power beyond the bounds of law and institution." Since the PRC's founding, due to the lack of consciously and systematically instituting various systems to protect the people's democratic rights, and due to paying very little attention to the imperfect legal system, phenomena of enjoying privileges have been restricted, criticized, and dealt with one moment, and revived and spread the next. To overcome the privilege phenomena, we should resolve ideological as well as institutional problems.

A leading official from the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection cited the recent remarks of a local leader of a democratic party as saying: Who can defeat the Communist Party? Nobody can. But, if corruption is not eliminated, it will collapse without being attacked. This has mirrored people's profound concern and anxiety.

Jiang Zemin solemnly pointed out recently: "Party style has a bearing on the life and death of the party, so if we let corrupt phenomena grow unchecked, the party will self-destruct. He stressed: "Righteousness promotes enlightenment, and honesty fosters prowess." As long as leading

cadres work honestly and diligently, what they say will carry great weight and authority. We should preserve the true nature of the veteran Red Armymen so that we will be able to remain invincible in resisting corruption and standing the trials of power, money, and women, and to remain unstained from the mud forever and ever.

Straighten Out Structure and Formulate Anticorruption Law

At present, in the course of establishing a new market economic structure, we should particularly conduct the campaign against corruption at three levels: 1) Meting out penalties against corrupt elements; 2) overcoming the negative corrupt phenomena such as seeking personal gain by abuse of power; and 3) resolving the problems existing in the areas of structure, policy, system, and others.

Some experts maintained that corruption must be truly punished, as people will only hold back and refrain from doing evil in the face of stringent laws; and amplification of legal system and perfection of laws and regulations are preconditions of meting out true punishments. These two aspects are related and complementary to each other. However, after thinking over the matter farther, we will find other questions springing up: Since everybody, from top to bottom, realizes the necessity of a severe crackdown and the perfection of legal system, why have these two sharp weapons not been very efficient in practical use? Why have the corrupt acts shown no signs of restraint, but become aggravated in some areas and formed a tendency of further breeding and spreading? According to analysis, apart from a "crackdown" and the "legal system," there is a still more common and basic problem in the "structure." If this problem is not settled, a "crackdown" and the "legal system" will certainly lose their backing and base themselves on unstable footing. Therefore, it is necessary to further deepen reform and quicken the pace of "straightening out the structure."

A source revealed that relevant departments of the CPC were speeding up formulating the "Anticorruption Law," and the Supreme People's Procuratorate had planned to set up an "Investigation and Coordination Center for Serious Criminal Cases" to intensify the investigation, handling, and coordination of major serious cases in all localities. Of course, anticorruption does not merely mean handling cases and instituting laws, and the crucial point is to overcome the negative corrupt phenomena. We should persist in effecting a temporary, as well as permanent, solution concurrently by checking and acting on cases and rectifying various malpractices on one hand, and conducting education to guard against possible trouble on the other. To put an end to corruption once and for all, we must rely on reform, carry out comprehensive management, resolve deep-rooted problems in structure, policy, and system, and eliminate the soil and conditions that engender corruption. It is believed that the National Conference of the Commission for Discipline Inspection held at the

end of August will propose realistic plans for the building of an honest government and for structural reform.

Corruption Campaign To Target Leading Organs, Cadres

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[Article by Li Qin (2621 0530): "The CPC Is Determined To Carry Out Struggles Against Corruption"]

[Text] For several days running, both the print and broadcast media have constantly reported on the CPC prosecuting corrupt cadres in the party and government departments to the great satisfaction of the people. Information has it that the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate will investigate and act upon a number of serious and important cases involving 1 million yuan and make the trial known to the public. This fully shows the CPC's determination, confidence, and strength to further carry out the struggle against corruption.

Corruption Is Very Serious

Why did China, which has been carrying out the reform and opening policy in depth, recently decide to carry out a nationwide campaign against corruption? This is because corruption, which has spread day by day, has seriously affected and interrupted the smooth progress of China's reform and opening up and the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and has undermined the CPC's prestige among the people.

It should be said that corruption, as a historical product, did not come into being only recently and only in China. So it is a common task of every ruling party to combat corruption.

The CPC has been attaching importance to the anticorruption campaign. As early as the founding of New China, Mao Zedong exhorted the entire party membership: With the historic change in the party's status, there may be some communists who were not conquered by enemies with guns and were worthy of the name of heroes for standing up to these enemies, but who cannot withstand sugar-coated bullets; they will be defeated by sugar-coated bullets. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Deng Xiaoping and other senior CPC leaders have also repeatedly admonished the whole party: After the focus of work was shifted to economic construction, we must still make great efforts to improve the ruling party's style and place the tasks of combating corruption, of improving party style, and of building clean and honest government high on the agenda. Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the central leading body with Jiang Zemin as the core has upheld the strategic principle of "doing two types of work simultaneously, attaching equal importance to both." They have taken a series of important measures to improve party style and to maintain the integrity of party and government

departments, achieving noticeable results. Many facts have shown that the majority of party-member cadres of the party and government departments are honest in performing their official duties. Nevertheless, a few of them have serious ideological problems; money-worshipping, hedonism, extreme individualism, and other unhealthy tendencies have emerged among them. Some people even unscrupulously abused their power for personal gain, including practicing graft and taking bribes, engaging in extortion, and so on. These decadent phenomena have aroused strong resentment among the masses.

The CPC Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission held the second plenary session in Beijing on 20 August. The participants maintained that very serious negative and decadent phenomena and undesirable tendencies have emerged among a number of CPC leading cadres and leading organs involving an unprecedented number of fields and cadres, some of whom have been of higher rank than has ever been connected with corruption cases in the past. The negative and decadent phenomena mainly find expression in the following: One, some party and government departments run enterprises, abusing their power in doing business and entering rivalry with civilians over profits. Two, some leading cadres abuse their power for personal interest, extorting and taking bribes in violation of the law, thus infringing upon the state and the people's interests. Three, dining and drinking and travelling at the public expense. Four, more and more cadres accept gifts in the form of cash or checks. Five, leading organs and leading cadres in some places practice fraud in dealing with production of fake and shoddy goods, smuggling and sale of smuggled goods, and tax evasion. They also do not make earnest efforts in investigating and prosecuting cases of gross malfeasance or even harbor and support such malpractices. And six, the number of cases involving violations of the law and discipline in some law-enforcement, supervisory, and economic departments has been on the increase year by year. All these phenomena attracted great attention from the CPC Central Committee, which then made firm decisions to further launch the anticorruption campaign.

The participants unanimously held that if the negative and decadent phenomena are not resolutely eliminated, the CPC, the people's political power, and the socialist modernization drive will be doomed.

The Anticorruption Campaign Will Be Mainly Directed at Corrupt Officials

Some people inside and outside the country are concerned that the nationwide anticorruption campaign will affect reform and opening up and that the campaign will turn out to be a "political movement."

Such a concern is unnecessary.

The measures China adopted in the anticorruption campaign reveal that the campaign is mainly designed to create a favorable environment for reform and opening

up rather than initiating a "political movement." This can be proved by speeches on the anticorruption campaign made by senior CPC leaders over the last few days. Following are examples.

At the meeting to brief nonparty personages on the current situation held at Huairan Hall in Zhongnanhai on 18 August, Jiang Zemin said that the campaign to intensify ethical construction and to combat corruption is designed to ensure smooth progress of reform and opening up and economic construction.

When talking about the central authorities' principles, measures, and tasks of the current anticorruption campaign at the second meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, Wei Jianxing, member of the CPC Central Political Bureau, member of the Secretariat, and secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, said: We must study and formulate new guidelines and methods for the anticorruption campaign under the new situation in accordance with the principle of ensuring reform and opening up and promoting the establishment of a socialist market economy and in light of our central task of economic construction. Integrating the anticorruption campaign with major reforms and the implementation of administrative and economic policies means integrating the anticorruption campaign with economic construction.

At the Second Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission held on 21 August, CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin stressed: In carrying out the anticorruption campaign, we must uphold the party's basic line so that the campaign will be closely linked to the central task of economic construction and serve reform and development.

The communique issued by the second meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on 25 August pointed out: Party committees and governments at all levels must uphold the strategic principle of "doing two types of work simultaneously, attaching equal importance to both" and firmly grasp the central task of economic construction so that they will be firm both in carrying out reform and the opening policy and developing the economy and in combating corruption, rectifying party style, and intensifying ethical construction.

To enable party committees and governments at all level to keep to the general orientation of the anticorruption campaign, General Secretary Jiang Zemin clearly pointed out: "The anticorruption campaign will be launched in party and government departments especially in leading party and government offices, judicial departments, administrative and law-enforcement departments, and departments of economic management. It is necessary to handle cases according to law, conduct thorough investigations into law-breaking cases, and punish those found guilty strictly according to law." He also stressed that the anticorruption campaign "is not a mass movement and will not subject everyone to examination."

The Key To Making the Campaign a Success

In more than four decades since New China was founded, the CPC has made great success in combating corruption. This is obvious to all. We owed the success of every anticorruption campaign to a firm attitude, correct policies, and effective measures.

The current anticorruption campaign will carry forward this tradition.

If the CPC is set to "arrest and execute a number of" important corrupt officials like Liu Qingshan and Zhang Zishan, who were executed in the anticorruption campaigns many years ago, it must take action rather than making empty promises.

According to a report by the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the procuratorate has accepted over 10,000 corruption cases with the money and bribes to be recovered amounting to 150 million yuan, arrested more than 20 people found guilty in cases involving 1 million yuan, and investigated and dealt with 30 cases of misappropriating public money of over 500,000 yuan, of which 20 involved over 1 million yuan each. Since many corruption cases discovered in the last few years involved several areas, provinces, and cities, and the criminals inside the borders often ganged up with criminals outside the borders, the Supreme People's Procuratorate has planned to set up a command center to coordinate operations to crack serious and important corruption cases or cases of taking bribes.

After sentencing to death three criminals for manufacturing and selling fake goods on 26 August, the Supreme People's Court will sentence a number of officials at the departmental level who committed crimes. A vice president of the Supreme People's Court said: Whoever is found guilty in the anticorruption campaign will be prosecuted according to law, no matter how high his official rank. The Supreme People's Court, he added, will hear a number of serious and important cases involving 1 million yuan each by the end of this year.

Various central ministries and commissions, provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions have, over the last few days, adopted a series of anticorruption measures and put them into effect. In light of the fact that unhealthy practices found in government departments prevail in many areas, die hard, and resurface from time to time, the "Office for Rectifying Unhealthy Practices under the State Council" called on all localities to focus on checking the unhealthy practices and tightening discipline, tackling the problem in a comprehensive way, and trying to bring about a temporary solution and eliminate the root cause. The office also demanded that various localities make achievements in the initial stage.

To start with, Beijing focused on "cracking down on criminals who resold the right to disposal of public houses at a profit" and on "straightening things out in the tourism market" in the last period. Recently, they focused on rectifying the unhealthy practices of party

and government departments making a charge for their service and on rectifying unhealthy practices of law enforcement departments, supervisory departments, departments in charge of public utilities, and departments in charge of economic matters, ferreting out a number of criminals involved in serious and important cases.

Many provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities including Tianjin, Shanghai, and Guangzhou have recently taken specific measures to identify serious and important cases.

Hebei is determined to see that various leading organs will stop abusing their power to do business and to drive income from levying charges in various forms by various means and to expose and penalize any leading cadres who abuse their power for extortion or who refuse to perform their duties in the absence of bribes.

Since leading cadres of public security organs tend to abuse their power if they stay in the same place for a long time, Liaoning transferred chiefs of public security bureaus of some counties and districts to new posts in other places within the province. In Jiangxi and Anhui, a total of 600 unqualified public security officers have been told to leave the public security organs within a specified deadline and over 100 public security officers have been sacked and sent to the reform-through-labor camps for violating laws since the beginning of this year. Jilin began the anticorruption campaign by investigating cadres in the financial system and has investigated and prosecuted a number of criminal cases, of which eight were serious cases involving 50,000 yuan each. Since the beginning of this year, Harbin City in Heilongjiang has investigated and acted upon 39 serious and important cases, of which two cases involved 1 million yuan each, and punished two cadres at departmental and bureau levels and 16 cadres at county and section levels.

The current anticorruption campaign enjoys popular support. We are convinced that the campaign will further promote reform, open China wider to the outside world, and ensure sustained, speedy, and healthy development of the national economy.

Outstanding Procurators Receive Commendations

OW2109050193 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1043 GMT 20 Sep 93

[By reporter Zhang Yinshu (1728 6892 2562); Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1546 GMT on 20 September transmits a service message killing this item]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Sep (XINHUA)—People's procurators who are honest, upright, and impartial in enforcing the law play an important role in fighting against corruption and eliminating hideous phenomena in society. Yao Wenhui, Ou Mingyu, and eight other procurators who have made major contributions in a drive to unearth

"borers" [zhu chong 5746 5722] and fight against "corrupt officials," were selected as China's 10 excellent procurators in Beijing today and were commended; 19 other outstanding procurators, including Wei Aiguo and Jiang Chen, were also cited at the same time.

Zhang Siqing, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; Zhou Ziyu, deputy director of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army; Shu Huaide, secretary general of the CPC Central Committee's Political and Legal Commission; and Xu Weicheng, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department, attended the prize presentation ceremony held at the Great Hall of the People.

Statistics show that during the January-July period, procuratorates nationwide investigated and meted out due punishments on 5,971 major cases involving embezzlement and bribery exceeding 10,000 yuan, and a number of "corrupt officials" at and above the county and departmental level were brought to justice by procurators.

The current selection was jointly sponsored by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, RENMIN RIBAO, the Central Television Station, and 10 other media units, as well as the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department Information Bureau. It is said to be the first of its kind in the past 40-odd years, since the founding of the Chinese Republic.

XINHUA Replaces Item

OW2109052293 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1546 GMT 20 Sep 93

[By reporter Zhang Yinshu (1728 6892 2562); Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1546 GMT on 20 September transmits a service message noting that the following is a replacement for the above item]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Sep (XINHUA)—Results of the selection for the 10 most outstanding procurators, chosen for the first time since the founding of the Chinese Republic, were released today.

The 10 most outstanding Chinese procurators chosen were: Yao Wenhui, chief procurator of the Zichuan District People's Procuratorate in Shandong's Zibo City; Jiang Feng, chief procurator of the Changzhou District People's Procuratorate in Jiangsu Province; Li Zhao, procurator attached to the Anticorruption and Antibribery Department of the Beijing Municipal People's Procuratorate; Tulake Simayi, deputy head of the Section for Approving Arrests under the Kashi City People's Procuratorate in Xinjiang; Yu Xudong, deputy chief procurator of the Tonghua City People's Procuratorate in Jilin Province; Ou Mingyu, deputy head of the Investigation Department under the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate's Anticorruption Bureau; Wang Shunlai, procurator of the Jainghan District People's Procuratorate in Hubei's Wuhan; Sun Xiaosi, procurator of Hunan Province's Shaoyang City People's

Procuratorate; Yang Wenying, procurator of the Investigation and Prosecution Section under the Fuxin City People's Procuratorate in Liaoning Province; and Wang Xinxi, chief procurator of the Shenyang Military Region's Changchun Military Procuratorate.

At the same time, 19 outstanding procurators, including Wei Aiguo and Jiang Chen, were also named today.

It has been said that procuratorial organs nationwide have, under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, adhered to the party's basic line in correctly performing legal supervisory functions to punish criminals, protect the people, and safeguard social security in accordance with the constitution and legal provisions; and they have made outstanding contributions to ensure the smooth implementation of the reform and opening policy and social economic construction. The 10 most outstanding procurators selected this time are outstanding representatives from among their colleagues. Some of them were fearless of power and firm and upright in enforcing the law without stooping to fawning or pressure; some of them were not swayed by personal considerations and remained incorrupt and honest in performing their official duties; some of them were sharp-sighted enough to discern minute details and resourceful and decisive in defending the people while redressing injustices; and some of them were the embodiment of righteousness and brave and indomitable in battling criminals with their intelligence.

Zhang Siqing, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; Zhou Zhiyu, deputy director of the People's Liberation Army General Political Department; Shu Huaide, secretary general of the CPC Central Committee Political and Legal Commission; and Xu Weicheng, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Committee, attended the award presentation ceremony at the Great Hall of the People this morning.

The current selection drive was initiated by ZHONGGUO JIANCHA PAO [CHINA PROSECUTORIAL NEWS], and jointly sponsored by 13 media units.

Public Security Focusing on Economic Crime

93P30070A Beijing RENMIN GONGAN BAO in Chinese 5 Aug 93 p 1

[Summary] In the first half of 1993, the public security apparatus throughout China stepped up its effort against economic crime, solving over 21,000 cases involving fraud, smuggling, profiteering, counterfeiting, and production sabotage, and recovering one billion yuan of economic losses. According to the Ministry of Public Security's Criminal Investigation Bureau, during the first half of 1993, public security components throughout China investigated 945 cases of fraud—166 cases more than the same period last year—involving more than 100,000 yuan. There have been repeated

instances of fraud cases involving 100 million yuan and smuggling cases involving 10 million yuan. In particular, criminals within and outside of China work together defrauding persons or departments that are ignorant of international finance and eager to attract foreign investment or invest money. The Ministry of Public Security is requiring all public security components to coordinate with financial departments to augment preventive measures and increase the alertness of cadres and the masses.

Public Security Ministry Advisers Hold Meeting

HK2109070093 Chengdu Sichuan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] The ninth annual meeting of the advisory committee of the Ministry of Public Security [MOPS] has opened in Chengdu. The agenda for the meeting mainly includes the following items: Summing up and giving information on the status quo of, and experience in, public security consultation; relaying the spirit of the national forum of public security department heads and bureau chiefs; and discussing fundamental ways to deepen the reform and strengthen public security work and the comprehensive building of the public security organs contingent. Representatives of the MOPS advisory committee are attending the meeting, all of whom are seasoned old comrades and senior leaders on China's public security front enjoying high prestige and commanding great respect.

MOPS Vice Minister Jiang Xianjin, on behalf of Minister Tao Siju, read the congratulatory message.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, provincial people's congress, provincial government, provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], and Chengdu City CPC Committee and Government, including [provincial Secretary] Xie Shijie, [provincial Governor] Xiao Yang, Nie Ronggui, Song Baorui, Meng Junxiu, Niu Ping, and Huang Yingkui, are attending the meeting.

Yang Rudai, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, came specially to the meeting to greet all the participants.

Sichuan provincial Secretary Xie Shijie, on behalf of the provincial committee and provincial government, made a speech conveying congratulations on the convening of the meeting and briefing the old leaders and old comrades from the public security front attending the meeting on Sichuan's progress in its reform, opening up, economic development, and public security maintenance.

Niu Ping, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and head of the provincial public security department, gave a report on Sichuan's ongoing campaign involving a stern crackdown on crime, public security work, strict management of the police force, and punishment of corruption.

During the meeting, the advisers are also to inspect some cities and counties in Sichuan and give guidance.

Official on Importance of Wildlife Protection

OW2009145993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1403
GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA)—A top Chinese forestry official said here today that the Chinese Government has always considered it a common responsibility for the whole of mankind to protect endangered wildlife species.

Shen Maocheng, vice-minister of forestry, said in an interview with XINHUA that China abides by international conventions and agreements on protecting endangered species of wildlife.

China attaches great importance to the protection of endangered wildlife, including the giant panda and the tiger, said the official.

China has issued about 10 laws and regulations to improve its protection of endangered animals, such as the "Forestry Law" and "The Law on the Protection of Wildlife", during the past several decades, he noted.

In addition, in recent years the country has launched massive campaigns giving publicity to the protection of endangered species and educating citizens on the law. "The Love Bird Week" has been held for 12 years and "The Month to Publicize Protecting Wild Animals", also initiated by the central government, has been observed for three years, said the vice-minister.

Shen said the moves have been enhancing the public's awareness of wildlife protection.

China has set up 451 nature reserves for wildlife covering more than 46 million hectares. The government plans to increase the number of reserves to about 500, which will account for 5 percent of the country's total land area, or 50 million hectares.

Shen said China's measures against illegal hunting and trading of endangered animals have been harsh. Statistics show that of those convicted of hunting, killing or trading in the giant panda, four have been sentenced to death, several dozens have received life imprisonment penalties and hundreds have also been jailed.

China has invested heavily in setting up the protection projects for endangered animals, including the crested ibis, the Yangtze alligator, the Pere David's deer, the high-nosed gazelle, and the giant panda, and established 14 treatment and breeding centers for endangered species.

Thanks to these efforts, crested ibis numbers in China have increased from seven to about 30, and the Yangtze alligator from 200 to about 4,000. Artificially-bred Manchurian tigers now total 60, compared with about 10 a few years ago.

Pere David's deer, wild horses and high-nosed gazelles, native only to China and later raised outside China, became extinct in the wild well before 1949.

During the last few decades, these rare animals have been reintroduced into China from abroad and their numbers have increased to about 300, 60 and 10, respectively.

China has also saved 110 of 146 sick and hungry giant pandas since 1983 when large stands of bamboo, the main staple in the animal's diet, flowered, withered and died.

The official said China has been "seriously" implementing "the convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora" (cites) and other international conventions or agreements on protecting rare wild animals.

"China sincerely hopes to cooperate with the international community and other countries in the world to crack down hard on illegal trafficking of endangered wild species of fauna and flora," he said.

He pointed out that nevertheless, in some parts of the country, a small number of people still engage in illegal hunting and trading of rare wild animals.

In a recent decision by the country's top legislature and the central government, China has launched a three-year program to conduct nationwide inspection tours to ensure the enforcement of the environmental protection laws and laws on protecting wild animals.

According to Shen, it will be an important part of the program to supervise the implementation of China's decision to prohibit rhinoceros and tiger parts trade.

He said the investigation groups' tours, unprecedented in China's history, will be conducted this year in six provinces and regions, including south China's Guangdong Province and northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

The six groups, led by members of the environmental and wildlife protection commissions under the State Council and the National People's Congress, include officials from the Forestry Ministry, the State Bureau of Environment Protection and law enforcement departments.

One of the groups arrived in Guangdong last week and is investigating, together with some local governmental departments, the illegal trading of rhino horns by a local company in Wuchuan County.

China has banned the import of rhino horns since it joined CITES [Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species] and later prohibited the export of the horns-contained traditional Chinese medicine.

"This move again shows the attitude and determination of the Chinese Government in improving its protection of endangered species of wild fauna and flora," said the vice-minister.

'Notes' on Jiang Zemin's Qinghai Tour, Remarks

HK2109015293 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 35, 30 Aug 93 pp 4-6

[Article by staff correspondents Jin Jiasheng (6855 0857 5116) and Sun Ninghai (1327 1337 3189): "'Develop the Selfless Dedicated Revolutionary Spirit'—Notes on General Secretary Jiang Zemin's Inspection Tour of Qinghai"]

[Text] Jiang Zemin, CPC Central Committee general secretary, made another inspection tour of Qinghai from 16 to 21 July.

Comrade Jiang Zemin was very concerned about the economically undeveloped Qinghai, a province situated in China's western region. This was his third visit to Qinghai as party general secretary. General Secretary Jiang brought to the region's 4.5 million-strong people of all ethnic origins the care and warm regards of the central authorities, and enthusiastically encouraged and commended the builders hailing from all provinces and cities, who have quietly dedicated themselves to working in the hard, plateau conditions. He toured the Taer Monastery, visited Tu and Tibetan peasant families, and inspected work that helped strengthen ethnic solidarity and local economic growth. In inspecting the Yanhu salt lake and Qarhan Yanhu Research Institutes, General Secretary Jiang praised the spirit of selfless dedication of scientists, technologists, workers, and cadres working there.

In the afternoon of 17 July, General Secretary Jiang and his aides arrived at the Qinghai Yanhu Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, which was founded in 1965.

Research into Yanhu calls for many field trips. All year round over 100 researchers work in the cold and low-oxygen region 3,000 meters above sea level. The environment around Yanhu is poor and almost inaccessible to transport. Life there is extremely hard. But the scientific workers are all dedicated to the ambitious goal of exploring and researching salt lakes for the motherland and ready to overcome every difficulty in a spirit of self-sacrifice. Many among them have worked on the front line of field study since the 1950's.

In the product display room, institute director Liu Dejiang and Zhang Pengxi, a scientist of the older generation and Liu's predecessor, briefed General Secretary Jiang on the study and exploration of Yanhu.

Zhang Pengxi, "father of the salt lakes," was among the first scholars to receive the Zhu Kezhen Scientific Field Work Award and a veteran researcher with many contributions. Time has left its mark on his face. He knows,

like the back of his hand, all the salt lakes in China, the Qinghai-Tibet plateau, and the Qaidam Basin. The prospects of coordinated resource development he outlined for Qaidam Yanhu were encouraging.

General Secretary Jiang listened attentively and occasionally jotted down notes. Zhang Pengxi stood there briefing, referring to the chart from time to time. General Secretary Jiang told a staff member to get a chair for Zhang Pengxi.

After the briefing, General Secretary Jiang seemed a little agitated. He said: I am deeply touched by what the retired institute director has told me. You have all worked in such hard conditions for over 20 years. Obviously there is a spirit of selfless dedication, otherwise nobody could have done it. To uphold the party's basic line, concentrate our energy on economic development, we need many nameless heroes and this kind of spirit. All of you came here in 1965, when the institute was established; and most of you came from coastal metropolitan areas like Beijing, Shanghai, and Tianjin. If you had not had the dedication to the motherland, its construction, and scientific research, and had you wanted only personal well-being, I do not think you would have come to work or would have settled down here.

General Secretary Jiang said the briefings have taught me a lot. Research on salt lakes involves many disciplines; you have contributed greatly toward its research. Compared with you, some people appear shortsighted, want only short-term comfort, and become "dwarfs" before you. The media front should publicize vigorously this active spirit of struggle and dedication under arduous circumstances.

Later, General Secretary Jiang toured the Yanhu Research Institute's middle-stage trial operation workshop, which was conducting middle-stage experiments in potassium sulfate and trial production of boric oxide. The workshop director briefed the general secretary on the experiment and the general secretary asked him about the use of various chemical products.

He said, you are engaged in basic and applied research as well as studies for production development. Your work is closely related with industry and agriculture and has great prospects.

After inspecting the middle-stage trial operation workshop, General Secretary Jiang was invited to have a picture taken with the staff there. Afterwards, he chatted with several veteran experts, asking them when they started working in Qinghai and where they were from.

Chen Kezao, a winner of the Zhu Kezhen Scientific Field Work Award, replied: "I came to Qinghai from the Lanzhou Institute of Geology in 1956. Before that I had been in Beijing." Gao Siyang, winner of the National Award for Distinguished Ethnic Scientists, replied: "I was transferred from Beijing Institute of Chemical Industry in 1957."

An aide beside Jiang Zemin informed him that Gao Siyang had been a student of Mr. Liu Dagang, the noted chemist. General Secretary Jiang nodded: I know Mr. Liu Dagang.

After briefings by everyone present, General Secretary Jiang said: I have learned a lot today. In salt lake research, I am a student, and you are the experts. There are many treasures and rich resources in salt lakes, which were discovered thanks to your arduous labor. Comrades, you gave up comfortable living and working conditions in cities and came to work arduously to lay a foundation here. You are the country's pioneers' in salt lake research. Young scientists and technologists should learn from their older generation, and from their revolutionary spirit of selfless dedication which seek neither fame nor money.

It was already dinner time when the general secretary returned to Shengli Park Hostel from the Yanhu Research Institute. But the general secretary was still thinking of the old institute researchers, asking why Comrade Zhang Pengxi was not there when the group picture was being taken at the institute. He told provincial party Secretary Yin Kesheng: "Ask the old comrade over. I want to have a picture taken with him. And ask a few other old comrades over to have a chat. Maybe we can have a seminar."

Zhang Pengxi, Liu Dejiang, and three other old scientists were invited to where the general secretary was staying. Twenty minutes after they left the Yanhu Institute, these scientists were again shaking hands with the general secretary.

General Secretary Jiang said: I was excited after the tour of the institute. I always feel that dedication to one's job makes a great difference to one's state of mind. Your job requires you to deal with the elements; in winter all is frozen and in summer the sun is scorching. The working conditions are hard. But the impression I have is that everybody is in high spirits. In pursuing modernization, we must vigorously develop material civilization to improve the economy, as well as spiritual civilization, to make people maintain a good ideological and moral state and remain active and ambitious. Only when both civilizations are good can there be socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Yin Kesheng said: "Right now, in all Qinghai Province, only the Yanhu Institute has acquired more scientists."

General Secretary Jiang said: Conditions must be right for us to achieve an increase in the number of scientists. The institute must create necessary conditions for everybody. We of this generation, and the coming generation, like people 30 to 40 years old, are the generation of working arduously to lay a foundation for the motherland. Veteran institute directors and scientists and technologists have contributed your share toward socialism and performed deeds of valor.

The general secretary then said to Zhang Pengxi: We could not find you when we were having the picture taken. I called you here this evening to remedy this. Work at your unit is very important. Potassium fertilizer, for example, is very important for soil improvement. Relying on nitrogen-based fertilizer alone may easily dry up and deplete soil. Your studies involve agriculture, soil, and many other sciences. In the past, we thought there was nothing but salt in salt lakes; little did we know that there were so many things calling for much research in the lakes.

After the conversation, General Secretary Jiang had a picture taken with Zhang Pengxi and wrote the following inscription for the Yanhu Research Institute: Develop the selfless dedicated spirit and be a nameless hero for the arduous cause.

On 18 July, General Secretary Jiang Zemin and his aides came to Golmud, the new town in Gebi. In recent years, salt and petroleum chemical industries there have developed rapidly, making Golmud the most vibrant city in the Qaidam Basin.

The special plane arrived in Golmud at 1000. As soon as Jiang Zemin stepped out of the plane, he was driven to the construction site of the Golmud Oil Refinery for inspections. Later, the general secretary and his aides arrived at the Qinghai potassium fertilizer factory to get a firsthand understanding of the development of Qarhan Yanhu and potassium fertilizer in Qinghai. Factory director Liu Wanning reported in great detail to the general secretary on the factory.

The general secretary was visibly touched when director Liu told him that many people had devoted their lifetimes to salt lakes, dubbed as "dead zones," in very harsh conditions. Yin Kesheng chimed in: People often said Qaidam is a wasteland stretching 800 miles long, with Kunlun to its south and Qilian to its north. The general secretary jotted the description down.

Director Liu mentioned Chief Engineer Dou Changhua when talking about veteran workers in salt lakes. General Secretary Jiang asked: Where is Dou Changhua from? Which school did he graduate from? When did he come to Qinghai? Is the climate right for him?

Dou Changhua replied that he was from Nantong, graduated from Tianjin University, and has gotten used to the climate.

General Secretary Jiang then asked: When was the first shipment of potassium fertilizer produced?"

Liu Wanning said it was 1958. By now the factory has produced 1 million tonnes of potassium fertilizer in aggregate, and remitted 100 million yuan in profits and taxes.

After listening to Director Liu's report, General Secretary Jiang said: Our country is relatively poor. Our central task is to concentrate on improving the economy. Agriculture is the foundation for the national economy.

Improving the soil to achieve bumper harvests relies heavily on your work. Your work is arduous, glorious, and highly significant for the development of the national economy.

The summer sun was beating down on Yanhu. There was not a breeze. The heat was suffocating.

General Secretary Jiang donned a visor and set off to visit the salt lake of the potassium fertilizer factory. For decades, explorers of Qarhan have worked hard on the wasteland, shedding their blood and sweat on it. Over 100 explorers now lie quietly beside the lake, each tombstone telling a terrible story.

The general secretary was guided by factory director Liu Wanning and factory party Secretary Li Fengyuan down to the pier to take the engineering boat, which would take him to the center of the lake. The boat sounded its siren, headed toward the lake's center, and banked near the large-sized salt-extracting barge which was in full operation.

Boarding the barge, General Secretary Jiang walked from bow to stern, asking Director Liu questions about the extraction and production. In the operating room, the general secretary shook hands with technicians Zhou Yanzhi and Du Lianhe, asking them about their work and lives.

Provincial party Secretary Yin Keshen and Cao Suiyi, the provincial party committee deputy secretary general, told the general secretary that living conditions at the salt lake were very bad; there were no trees, no fresh water. But high school and college graduates were still willing to come.

The general secretary kept nodding: "Because there is a worthy cause here."

The salt-extracting barge was imported from the United States and could extract and move 500 cubic meters of liquid minerals each hour. The general secretary listened to Director Liu's description of the salt lake with one hand resting on the railing, looking far out to the horizon, mesmerized by the salt lake's beautiful scenery.

After he went ashore, the general secretary posed with cadres and workers for a picture beside the lake. At 1640, General Secretary Jiang and his aides left the salt lake. When they drove to the buoyant sieving and halides machines, workers were already there. The general secretary got out of the car to greet the workers. The workers shouted: "Welcome to salt lake again!" General Secretary Jiang said happily agreed to shake hands with the masses. Applause, laughter, and the sound of the car engine all blended together. The open salt lake beach heated up.

Li Ruihuan Addresses Development Issues in Ningxia

OW2109062893 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1228 GMT 30 Aug 93

[By XINHUA reporter Qin Fengtong (4440 7685 2717) and NINGXIA RIBAO reporter Han Laifeng (7281 0171 7364)]

[Text] Yinchuan, 30 Aug (XINHUA)—During his inspection tour of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Li Ruihuan, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee and chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], emphasized: Ethnic minority areas must always proceed from their own realities and take advantage of their characteristics and strong points in their efforts to speed up economic development and improve living standards. This is a fundamental task facing ethnic minority areas.

From 25 to 30 August, Li Ruihuan, accompanied by Huang Huang, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee; Liu Guofan, chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; and other comrades, went to factories, villages, and research institutes on an inspection tour of cities and counties, including Yinchuan, Shizuishan, Qingtongxia, Zhongwei, and Tongxin. They visited rural households to get acquainted with their production and livelihood and solicited their views on the implementation of the party's policy toward nationalities and rural areas. In Tongxin County, where people of the Hui nationality live in compact communities, Li Ruihuan visited the 600-year-old Tongxin Mosque and had a discussion with people from religious circles on ways to further implement the party's policy on religious freedom. He also made an on-site inspection of Ningxia water projects that divert water from the Huang He for irrigation and heard briefings by experts on harnessing and utilizing the river. On 30 August, Li Ruihuan gave an important speech after hearing a report on the regional CPC committee's work.

Li Ruihuan fully affirmed the achievements Ningxia has scored in economic development, social progress, and national unity since China began to implement reform and opening up. He pointed out: Speeding up economic development remains the most important and urgent task for ethnic minority areas. Only when the economy is truly developed will we be able to improve the people's living standards and bring about all-round social progress. Only then will we be able to lay a more solid foundation for the unity of China's big family of nationalities. Due to natural constraints and historical reasons, there are gaps in economic development between western ethnic regions and the east. At the same time, however, we must also take note of the west's numerous advantages, such as vast lands, bountiful resources, absence of population pressures, and so on. We must pluck up our spirits, expand our perspective, mobilize the initiatives of all sectors, and take advantage of

modern technology to turn all these favorable factors into real social productive forces as quickly as possible. He said: Ningxia is rich in land, water (from the Huang He), and coal resources. Efficient combination of land and water resources will result in more arable lands and overall growth in agricultural returns. A better combination of water and coal resources will result in faster growth in the production and export of electricity, thereby increasing the region's economic strength. The state should provide support for major economic undertakings in these sectors in ethnic minority areas. It is also the duty of developed eastern provinces to provide all manners of support and cooperation.

Li Ruihuan said: Enhancing national unity and safeguarding social stability represent the common wishes of the people in ethnic minority areas; they are also the fundamental guarantees for economic development and improvement in living standards. Leadership at all levels must conscientiously undertake the responsibility for safeguarding stability, unity, and social equilibrium; they should educate and guide the vast ranks of cadres and people to cherish and safeguard the situation of stability, which has not come easily. We must earnestly implement the party's policy toward minority nationalities and the Law on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities, carry out in-depth activities aimed at promoting national unity, and properly handle social contradictions of all description. We must pay special attention to selecting and training minority cadres for the purpose of upgrading their overall quality. We must implement, in an all-around manner, the party's policy on religious freedom and close the ranks of all religious and nonreligious people under the goal of safeguarding unity and developing the economy.

While in Yinchuan, Li Ruihuan met leading comrades of the regional CPPCC committee. He exchanged views with them on ways for CPPCC organs to exercise their functions of "democratic consultation and political supervision" and to strengthen themselves organizationally.

More on Hu Jintao's Heilongjiang Visit, Remarks

OW2109050493 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0905 GMT 19 Sep 93

[By reporter Wang Laixi (3769 0171 0823)]

[Text] Harbin, 19 Sep (XINHUA)—Hu Jintao, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out that, in order to fully implement the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress it is necessary to waste no time in promoting reform, opening up wider, promoting economic construction in a faster and better way, and further improving the party's leadership and building. He made the remarks while inspecting work in Heilongjiang Province.

From 13 to 18 September, accompanied by Sun Weiben and other leading comrades of the provincial party

committee, Hu Jintao inspected Qiqihar, Heihe, and Harbin cities. He went to enterprise workshops, visited peasants and veteran comrades, and inspected economic cooperation zones, hi-tech development zones, and rural marketplaces. Hu Jintao expressed satisfaction over the profound changes and achievements in various fields made by the province since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He said: Heilongjiang Province made important contributions to China's revolution and construction in the past. So long as cadres and people in the province continue to work hard in unity under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line, and fully utilize the province's advantages, it can certainly make new and even greater contributions to reform, opening up, and the modernization drive.

Hu Jintao said, in order to consolidate and develop the current excellent situation, the central authorities have adopted a number of important measures to strengthen macro-control of the economy and solve some prominent problems, and have gained initial success in this respect. We must continue to seriously implement those measures and create an even better environment and conditions for deepening reform and further opening up; and insure a sustained, fast and healthy development of the national economy.

While holding discussions with responsible persons of a number of large and medium-sized enterprises, Hu Jintao pointed out state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises are pillars of the national economy and important sources of national revenue. They are our country's basic force in international competition and economic cooperation. Further improving the operation of state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises is a key link in establishing a socialist market economy. State-owned large and medium-sized enterprises should follow the track of the market economy and play a leading role in establishing a socialist market economy. Hu Jintao affirmed the work of a number of state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises in implementing the "Regulations on the Change of Operating Mechanisms in State-Owned Industrial Enterprises." He emphatically pointed out: Comrades of various enterprises should change their concepts, attach importance to improving enterprises' operations, strengthen scientific management, do a good job in structural adjustment, have their products cater to major domestic and international markets, speed up scientific and technological progress, and improve the leadership system of enterprises in line with the guidelines of the "three sentences" [san ju hua 0005 0658 6114]. The government should change its functions, separate the administration of government from management of enterprises, speed up its own reform, and create a favorable outside environment for enterprises.

Hu Jintao emphatically pointed out: In order to accelerate economic development, we must concentrate our

efforts to deepen reform, change operational mechanisms, improve the production structure, and raise economic efficiency. In light of the actual situation in Heilongjiang Province, he pointed out that, while adjusting the production structure, it is necessary to pay attention to strengthening the foundation position of agriculture; develop a number of processing industries with high added value; gradually change the situation of predominant proportion of heavy industry; and vigorously develop village and town enterprises, individual and private enterprises, and joint ventures while insuring the main role of public ownership. In addition, it is necessary to actively develop new economic development zones. When inspecting the situation of opening up in border areas, Hu Jintao pointed out the province should give full play to the geological advantage of its location, establish lateral ties at home, go all out to introduce investment from abroad, and further open up to the outside world to promote economic development in the province.

During his inspection tour, Hu Jintao carefully investigated the province's anti-corruption work and efforts to strengthen the construction of party organizations. He called on party committees at various levels to seriously implement the task of arming the whole party with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics; integrate the study of this theory with efforts to sum up experiences and strengthen party spirit; make noteworthy progress in achieving unity of emancipating people's minds and seeking truth from facts, of understanding and practice, of subjective and objective views, and of revolutionary enthusiasm and scientific attitude; and enhance their consciousness and determination in implementing the party's basic line. He said: Leading cadres should pay attention to studying this theory and employing it in a better way. Touching on the building of leading groups, Hu Jintao pointed out the need to improve ideological understanding and work style, to adhere to and perfect the system of democratic centralism, to strengthen unity, to enhance the concept of taking the whole situation into consideration, to ensure the smooth implementation of policies and administrative decrees of the party and state, to resolutely reject bureaucracy and formalism, and to maintain closer ties with the masses. Leading cadres at various levels should strive to study economics and raise their ability to adapt themselves to a socialist market economy.

Hu Jintao particularly stressed firmly fighting against corruption is a must in carrying out the party's basic line, a major task in strengthening the construction of the party and the government, and an important guarantee for the success of reform, opening up, and the modernization drive. Party committees at various levels must follow the arrangements and demands of the party central committees, strengthen their leadership over various work, and link the work of promoting reform and opening up, and of developing the economy with the struggle against corruption. They should ensure the

healthy and orderly implementation of this struggle and strive to achieve significant results within a short period to win the people's confidence. Leading cadres should take the lead in being honest in performing their official duties, set strict demands on themselves, take a clear-cut stand, have courage to tackle and handle cases of corruption, and conscientiously take charge of work.

State Council's Luo Gan Cited on Tibetan Issues

Inspects Work in Xigaze Prefecture

OW2109032893 Lhasa Tibet People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1425 GMT 6 Sep 93

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Excerpts] On the morning of 5 September, Luo Gan, state councillor and concurrently secretary general of the State Council; other leading members of concerned departments of the central authorities; Raidi, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional people's congress; and other party and government leaders of the autonomous region, including Zi Cheng, Zheng Ying, Zeren Sangzhu and Luosang Danzim, heard work reports by leading members of Xigaze Prefecture.

(Song Zhu), secretary of the Xigaze Prefecture CPC Committee, first gave a brief report on the prefecture's general situation and profound changes in recent years in the wake of carrying out reform and opening up. [passage omitted]

Following reports by (Song Zhu) and others, Luo Gan, state councillor and secretary general of the State Council, said: After hearing your reports and seeing the situation in person, I realize that you have performed your respective work under arduous conditions on the roof of the world well, and made great progress in developing the economy; that the people's living standards have been improved significantly; and that work in developing science, culture, and education in the prefecture has registered great progress. This is very cheering.

Luo Gan said: Accelerating the pace of reform and opening up, developing economic construction, and further consolidating the political situation of stability and unity are very important. In order to develop the economy, you have put forward the idea of giving full play to the advantages of the prefecture in natural resources, geological location, and political situation. You are correct in this respect. It is especially important to pay attention to utilizing the favorable political situation in a flexible manner. In developing the economy, you should take the actual local situation into consideration. Xigaze Prefecture has abundant livestock resources, places for developing tourism, and advantages in developing border trade. You should further strengthen investigation and study, and utilize those favorable conditions to attract foreign investment and

promote economic development. You should strive to take lead in the whole autonomous region and become rich first.

Comrade Luo Gan asked comrades of the Xigaze Prefectural CPC Committee and prefectural administrative office to arm their minds with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics; further emancipate their minds; strengthen unity among various nationalities and unity between the army and the government, and between the army and people under the leadership of the party Central Committee with General Secretary Jiang Zemin at the core; and achieve success in promoting economic development as quickly as possible.

Later, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional people's congress also spoke at the meeting. [passage omitted]

Hears Regional Leaders' Reports

OW2109014593 Lhasa Tibet Television Network in Mandarin 1200 GMT 9 Sep 93

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] At the Lhasa People's Hall this morning, State Councillor and Secretary General of the State Council Luo Gan and leading comrades from relevant departments and commissions of the party Central Committee and State Council heard work reports by the regional party committee and regional people's government. Those at the meeting included Chen Kuiyuan, secretary of the regional party committee; Raidi, executive deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee; and Gyaincain Norbu, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional government. Other responsible comrades from regional party, government, and military organizations attending the meeting included Zhang Xuezhong, Basang, Danzim, Zi Cheng, Buqiong, (Cao Xu), Puqung, Laba Pingcuo, Zeren Sangzhu, (Liang Gongqing), Toinzhub, (Yang Song), Zhou Wenbi, (Luosang Danzim), Zhou Qishun, and Yang Chaoji. Political Commissar Zhang Zhu and Commander Tang Huasheng of the Regional People's Armed Police Corps as well as responsible comrades from relevant regional departments also attended the meeting. [video opens with a pan shot of a meeting hall with Luo Gan, Chen Kuiyuan, Gyaincain Norbu, and about 10 other officials seated at a long table facing and flanked by dozens of participants; cuts to medium shots of principal leaders as announcer reads their names; then sequentially shows medium shots of Chen Kuiyuan, Gyaincain Norbu, Raidi, Zhou Wenbi, and Luo Gan speaking, interspersed with pan shots of participants listening to speeches and taking notes]

In his report, Secretary Chen Kuiyuan said: The party Central Committee and State Council have always paid great attention and attached great importance to work in Tibet. From practice we realized it is impossible for

Tibet to achieve political stability and economic development without the concern and great attention of the party Central Committee and State Council. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Tibet's operations in all fields have developed substantially, thanks to the central authorities' special policies [te shu zheng ce] and practical assistance for Tibet.

In summing up, despite complicated conditions, Tibet has been able to maintain basic stability and, despite the many economic problems, we have been able to keep a certain growth in our industrial production, achieve sustained and stable production growth in crop farming and animal husbandry, built a stronger infrastructure, and improved the people's living standards. These results would not have been achieved without the concern and great attention of the party Central Committee and State Council as well as the efforts of cadres at all levels and people of all nationalities in Tibet.

On the other hand, we should also be able to see that there are still many difficulties and existing problems lying ahead. Regarding economic development, we have a weak economic foundation with deficiencies in financial and monetary strength as well as energy, transportation, communications, and other aspects of the infrastructure. Especially under the influence of the international macro-environment, separatist activities have intensified in Tibet and the situation of antiseptatist struggle has sharpened. These factors are causing political instability. In facing these problems, our regional party committee and government as well as people of all nationalities in all quarters have made efforts to implement the party's basic line, firmly grasp the policy of paying equal attention to both spiritual and material civilizations which was initiated personally by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and work to make it possible for Tibet to make important steps in economic construction. Nevertheless, the resolution of some difficulties and problems are beyond our own ability and still needs the concern, great attention, and support of the party Central Committee and State Council.

In his report, Regional Chairman and party committee Deputy Secretary Gyaincain Norbu first briefly reviewed Tibet's results over the past decade and then gave a briefing on the ideas for future work. Gyaincain Norbu said: With Tibet's national economy projected to grow at an average annual rate of 8 percent by the turn of the century, our gross national product should top 5.278 billion yuan, national income should reach 3.94 billion yuan, total value of industrial and agricultural production should reach 4.26 billion yuan, per capita income for peasants and herdsmen should top 840 yuan; and various social undertakings should show marked progress. To achieve this goal we must comply with the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress and in conjunction with realities in Tibet. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the guiding thought for Tibet for the moment and period ahead is to rally the people in all quarters—peasants, herdsmen, workers,

intellectuals, and the masses, including patriotic figures—to firmly focus their attention on economic construction and the important matter of stabilizing the situation, and build spiritual and material civilizations at the same time so that we can ensure sustained, rapid, and healthy economic development; ensure marked improvement in the people's living standard; and ensure lasting peace in society.

The basic ideas for Tibet's work for the period ahead are:

1. To readjust and optimize the industrial structure by attaching great importance to primary industry, selectively developing secondary industry, and speeding up the development of tertiary industry, and to gradually establish an economic structure full of life that is suited to the socialist market economy and realities in Tibet.
2. To build a stronger infrastructure. Energy development should be focused on electricity, communications development centered on highways, and telecommunications development focused on radio [wu xian] services. These projects are meant to strengthen the capacity for future economic development.
3. To actively and safely advance reform. We should, in accordance with the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress and in conjunction with realities in our region, actively and safely advance economic restructuring, establish a vital economic system compatible with the development of Tibet's productive forces—a system under which all economic ingredients can coexist. While we should actively proceed with reform and consider national trends, we must also consider Tibet's tolerance as well as the impact of reform on enterprises, workers and staff members, peasants, and herdsmen. Tibet's development does not need to proceed at exactly the same pace as other parts of the country.
4. To open up wider to the outside world. We should, through opening up to the outside world, link Tibet up with domestic and international markets, and form a multi-channel and multilevel structure with the participation of all in society, and opened up on all fronts. We should establish a concept of macro-trade, open up a diversified market, and rely on our advantage in unique natural and man-made landscapes to vigorously develop tourism, and push forward national economic development by opening up wider to the outside world.
5. To continue to push forward scientific, technological, and educational advancement; implement the strategy of invigorating Tibet with science, technology, and education; and strengthen cultural, health, sports, and other social undertakings to vigorously advance the building of socialist spiritual civilization.
6. To comprehensively implement the party's policies on united front work, nationalities, and religion, and unite the strengths of all quarters.
7. To continually adhere to the guiding thinking of taking a clear-cut stand and waging tit-for-tat, resolute,

and preemptive strikes against separatist forces so as to uphold social and political stability.

8. To pay serious attention to work related to qualified personnel and further strengthen the training of minority cadres. We should make constant efforts to heighten their political awareness and knowledge of science and academic subjects so that we can nurture a large number of socialist-minded minority cadres who love the motherland, safeguard the unification of the motherland and national solidarity, have both ability and political integrity, and who have pioneering spirit, a strong sense of responsibility, and of the revolutionary cause. We should carry out preferential policies and use organizational or liberal measures to attract all types of proficient personnel Tibet needs badly. People who come here can work in one place, or from place to place; and they can stay permanently or on a short-term basis.

9. To conscientiously strengthen the building of party work style and clean administration, and firmly implement the instructions of the party Central Committee and Central Commission for Discipline Inspection on combating corruption and rectifying party work style. While continuing to intensify educating people on the need to fight corruption and promote ethical conduct and set required rules, we should seriously investigate and handle all cases of corruption and bending of the law for the benefit of relatives or friends.

Gyaincain Norbu also gave a briefing on eight problems which the region was unable to solve on its own and on which it needs help from the central authorities.

Raidi, executive deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, said in his report: Tibet is a rather peculiar region; doing good work in Tibet and bringing about its stability have an important significance for Tibet as well as the entire country. We have invited leaders and comrades from relevant departments of the party Central Committee and State Council here on the occasion of the completion of the stupa and temple of the late Tenth Panchen Lama; we would like to take this opportunity to thank these leaders and comrades for their past support for Tibet's work; and hope they will discover and understand even more about Tibet, give even wider publicity to it, and show more concern for and help Tibet.

Tibet Military District Commander Zhou Wenbi made a report on bringing about stability in Tibet.

Luo Gan, state councillor and secretary general of the State Council, spoke amid warm applause.

He said: We are on a special trip to attend the completion of the stupa and temple of the late Tenth Panchen Lama ceremony and for the inauguration of the palace. We have had the opportunity to hear briefings by the Xigaze prefectural party committee and commissioner's office. Today, we have also been briefed by the autonomous regional party committee and government. We

now understand more about the political and economic situation in Tibet. Our comrades from Beijing share the belief that doing good work in Tibet is of particular importance and the attention paid to Tibet by the party Central Committee and State Council is of great strategic significance. The party Central Committee, State Council, and people across the country are concerned about Tibet, and love and support it with the hope that Tibet will make great progress in economic development in a stable situation. Our comrades in Tibet are shouldering a heavy responsibility and are working under hard conditions to accelerate reform and opening up, and further develop productive forces in consideration of Tibet's realities. You have made rapid progress in Tibet's economic development. Particularly during the course of the anti-separatist struggle, you have taken a firm stand, clearly understood the importance of the work, adopted effective measures, resolutely implemented the instructions of the party Central Committee and State Council, relied firmly on the broad masses of cadres, people and patriots, and ensured stability in Tibet. The recent ceremony for the completion of the stupa and temple of the late Tenth Panchen Lama was so warm and grand, and it was a complete success, yielding a great influence at home and abroad. It has united and educated the broad masses of cadres and people. It has made them support the CPC and socialism, and understand more profoundly the importance of Tibetan-Han unity and the inseparability of the two. The vast number of patriotic figures in religious circles have become even more united with the party. All this is inseparable from the great deal of work you have done. On behalf of the party Central Committee and State Council, I would like to give my heartfelt thanks to the party committee and government of this autonomous region. At the same time, I would also like to salute the commanders and fighters of the Tibet Military District, the armed police and security police in Tibet for their important contributions to social stability and to the defense of the motherland's southwestern frontiers.

Comrade Luo Gan said: It is the common aspirations of the party Central Committee, State Council, and people across the country, as well as our bounden duty, to change Tibet's backward situation. Tibet's development and stability is not only an economic issue, but also a political issue, and it is of great strategic significance. The party Central Committee and State Council attach great importance to Tibet's economic and social development. The central authorities have held two Tibet work conferences, and leading comrades of the party Central Committee and State Council have visited Tibet more than once to conduct on-the-spot investigation and study. They have solved some practical problems in light of Tibet's realities. However, we must see that Tibet indeed lags far behind the interior and coastal regions. For this reason, the state will continue to give as much support to Tibet in the future as state financial resources permit.

Comrade Luo Gan added: I completely agree to the guiding principles and basic concepts proposed by the

party committee and government of this autonomous region for work henceforth. Tibet should pay attention to the central task of economic construction, to long-term peace and stability, and to reform and opening up. In economic development, Tibet should always put agriculture and animal husbandry above all else, and ensure a steady development of agriculture and animal husbandry. It should take full advantage of its resources and geographic features, and preferential government policies. Tibet has abundant mineral and forest resources, ethnic handicrafts, and unique scenery. It should make full use of them to attract outside investment and increase income. It should also take advantage of the special policies formulated by the state exclusively for Tibet. I believe Tibet will make great progress in economic development in a short period.

Comrade Luo Gan said: Economic development needs a stable environment. Without it, we will be unable to develop the economy. The separatists at home and abroad collude with each other in an attempt to divide the motherland and internationalize the Tibet question. We should fully understand the protracted and arduous nature of the anti-separatist struggle. We should adopt effective measures to deal resolute blows at the crime of splitting our country, and ensure long-term peace and stability in Tibet.

Comrade Zheng Wantong, deputy director of the Central United Front Work Department, also spoke after hearing the briefings.

Book on Deng Xiaoping's Philosophy Published

OW2109013093 Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Sep 93

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] The book *Deng Xiaoping's Philosophical Thoughts and Contemporary China*, compiled by (Yang Shuangcai) and other comrades from the Xian Institute of Political Science, was published recently.

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Military

Activities, Remarks of Chi Haotian Reported

Urges Implementing Deng Concept in Army

OW2109114693 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0355 GMT 21 Sep 93

[By correspondent Hua Chunqing (5478 2504 7230) and reporter Zhou Zhifang (0719 1807 2455)]

[Text] Shenyang, 21 Sep (XINHUA)—While inspecting the armed forces in Liaoning recently, Chi Haotian, state councillor and concurrently minister of national defense, stressed: In Army building, we should follow the general requirement, set by Jiang Zemin, that the armed forces "must be politically qualified, be militarily toughened, have a fine work style, have a high sense of discipline, and be powerful in defense" so that Mao Zedong Military Thought and Deng Xiaoping's concept of Army building in the new period can be implemented effectively.

Chi Haotian said: The armed forces, as the strong pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship, carry out a special mission. We must, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has instructed, upgrade military training to the strategic level and firmly carry out this strategy so that the armed forces can be turned into an invincible steel great wall and can carry out missions entrusted to them by the party and the people.

Chi Haotian pointed out: To implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's Army-building concept during the new period, the most important requirement is to be firm. It

is not easy to be politically qualified. In his important speeches, Jiang Zemin invariably required the armed forces to be able to withstand the challenges from the ruling party and from the torrents of reform, opening up, and the establishment of a commodity economy. We must obey the party's leadership and maintain a high degree of unity with the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. This is also true in order to be militarily toughened. A military unit cannot be militarily toughened simply because we say it is. It must demonstrate its toughness with actions, hard training, and strict management, and it must obey all government and military orders and prohibitions. By no means should it disobey orders and defy prohibitions.

Chi Haotian called for the armed forces to preserve the fine traditions of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA]. He said: The development of the situation today has set even higher demands on us. We must accomplish our assignments in all fields, strive to aim high, seek the truth, be practical, have the courage to be pacesetters, continue to reform our training programs, and integrate political work with military work even more closely so that the Central Military Commission's strategic decision can become the armed forces' voluntary action.

Warns of Army Corruption Danger

HK2109074793 Hong Kong *THE STANDARD* in English 21 Sep 93 p 8

[Report by Angel Lau and Cary Huang]

[Text] The army will ruin communist rule in China if it does not refrain from corruption, the country's defence minister has warned.

During a visit to the Wuhan military area early this month, General Chi Haotian reminded the army that corruption was the crucial reason behind the collapse of the late Qing Dynasty in the early part of this century and the nationalist regime in the late 1940s, military sources told *The Standard*.

Chi, also a member of China's cabinet, the State Council, called on the People's Liberation Army (PLA) to take the lead in the current nationwide campaign against corruption. He said graft inside the army was the most dangerous threat to the communist rule in the country.

"Corruption among military officers was more dangerous than in any other sector, though we do not suggest that graft in the army was most rampant," Chi said.

"One can easily understand the party leadership's serious determination and effort to wipe out corruption among party, government and army cadres if they look into reasons that decided the fall of the Qing dynasty and the Kuomintang regime in this century." One source said the general's speech was compiled and released by the PLA's General Political Department to army units across the country as a crucial document guiding the anti-graft campaign within the military.

Top military officials, including the Central Military Commission vice-chairmen Liu Huaqing and Zhang Zhen, have recently given hard-hitting speeches on curbing corruption in the army. [passage omitted]

Zhang Wannian Urges Efforts at Clean Government

HK2109015093 Beijing *JIEFANGJUN BAO* in Chinese 8 Sep 93 p 1

[Report by Zhong Canji (6988 0639 4764): "At a PLA General Staff Headquarters Discipline Inspection Work Meeting, Zhang Wannian Sets Targets for Anticorruption Efforts in Government Organs"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Sep (*JIEFANGJUN BAO*)—"Only when leading organs and cadres set a personal example in party style and anticorruption work can they discharge their duties well and ensure the implementation of the Central Military Commission's instructions and decisions." This is the demand made today by General Zhang Wannian, Central Military Commission member and People's Liberation Army [PLA] chief of General Staff, at a meeting of the General Staff Headquarters Discipline Inspection Committee.

Chief of General Staff Zhang Wannian said: The pursuit of party style and anticorruption represents a logical requirement of the party's basic line and is an important guarantee for developing our Army's glorious tradition, strengthening modernization, and raising troops' combat power. Leading organs, especially organs at the headquarters, are the pivots for the military commission in asserting its command, and have great responsibility. Only when the style of leading organs is good can organs under them have authority and command effectively. "Who dares violate the rule when it is obeyed by even the commander?" In setting an example, a leader must be strict with himself and must be the first one to do it. He pointed out that a unit can be judged of its effort at party style from four perspectives: Whether leading cadres, particularly high-ranking cadres, can set a personal example, whether there are serious investigations into big cases at the unit in question, whether problems of urgent concern to the people have been addressed, and whether our Army's distinguished tradition has been developed. Chief of General Staff Zhang Wannian hoped that leading cadres of all ranks, especially high-ranking cadres, would not let the party and the people down, and always maintain a clean and upright image.

Xu Huizi and Li Jing, deputy chiefs of the General Staff, and aides to the chief of General Staff Wu Quanzu, Kui Fulin, and Xiong Guangjie also attended today's meeting.

PLA Conducts Legal Propaganda, Education

OW2109112893 Beijing *XINHUA* Domestic Service in Chinese 0220 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, 21 Sep (*XINHUA*)—In close conjunction with the central tasks of the party, the state, and the

armed forces, the People's Liberation Army [PLA] has included legal education and the publicizing of laws in its education and training programs for all military units. This work is now carried out on a regular and systematic basis through making overall and scientific plans.

All PLA units are seriously conducting education to spread legal knowledge, because they regard this as a basic task for ensuring their adaptation to the new situation in which the state is deepening reform and developing a socialist market economy, for preserving a high degree of centralization and stability, for strengthening internal and external unity, and for promoting revolutionization, modernization, and regularization of the armed forces. In the past two years more than 10,000 leading cadres at and above the regimental level have been teaching legal classes in military units and guiding the publicizing of legal knowledge in grass roots units. In view of the new situations and new characteristics, all military units have been vigorously exploring new ways to carry out legal education and the publicizing of laws on a regular and systematic basis:

—Combining legal education with military education, training, and management, all military units have launched various activities including legal education exhibitions, lectures on studying and applying laws, contests in legal knowledge, and simulated courts. All military units have attached special importance to cultivating leading cadres' awareness of commanding troops in accordance with laws, in order to raise their ability to manage troops according to laws, particularly orders and regulations. Many units have established and improved military barrack regulations, thus improving military discipline and work style. The Army has also strengthened education on specialized regulations by making unified plans and carrying them out one by one.

—Legal education is integrated with solution of legal issues. All military units have organized cadres and soldiers to study laws dealing with marriage, inheritance, economic contracts, and real estate management in conjunction with reality, so as to raise their ability to resolve practical issues. According to incomplete statistics, in the past two years, cadres and soldiers of the armed forces handled, according to law, more than 10,000 legal cases involving rights of claims, debts, personal rights and interests, marriage, property inheritance, neighborhood disputes, and real estate disputes, retrieving and averting economic losses worth more than 58 million yuan.

—Legal education is combined with education on the world outlook on life and values. To deal with the actual situation in which money worship, hedonism, and egoism have induced some people to commit crimes in recent years, all military units, in the course of conducting education to publicize laws, have guided officers and men to consciously resist the onslaught and influence of decadent ideology and to

standardize their deeds and words with laws. Combining legal education with the basic principle of human conduct, all military units have worked hard to make cadres and soldiers realize the importance of noble ethics and of observing laws and discipline.

—Legal education is combined with army-civilian activities to build a spiritual civilization. While studying laws themselves, all military units have regarded the publicizing and teaching of laws as an important part of army-civilian cooperation in building a spiritual civilization, by organizing cadres and soldiers to publicize legal knowledge among the masses and by organizing soldiers and civilians to study and apply laws.

Regular publicizing and teaching of laws have further enhanced cadres' and soldiers' concept of the socialist legal system and the concept of administering the armed forces according to law. The emergence of a large number of advanced examples in studying laws, applying laws, and safeguarding the dignity of laws has forcefully enhanced army building.

Nanjing Military Region Meets on Deng's Theories

OW2109025093 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 93 p 3

[Report by Zhu Zhengping (2612 3630 1627): "Political Commissar Liu Anyuan Attends and Addresses Work Conference on Theory Held by the Nanjing Military Region"]

[Text] All units of the region and, in particular, party committees and bodies at and above the level of regiment must unfold a vigorous mass campaign for studying and implementing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics by closely integrating it with the drive to build a clean and honest government. This call was made at the Nanjing Military Region work conference on theory which ended recently.

Political Commissar Lt. Gen. Liu Anyuan and Political Department Director Lt. Gen. Lan Baojing of the Nanjing Military Region attended the conference and spoke. Deputy Director Maj. Gen. Miao Guoliang of the political department presided over the conference attended by responsible comrades of the propaganda departments of all units at army level of the Nanjing Military Region.

Units at all levels of the military region have sponsored a total of 36 training seminars on theory since spring this year. They systematically studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics as well as his thinking on building the army during the new period, under special topics, and trained nearly 2,000 cadres and office workers at and above the level of regiment. A number of advanced models specializing in the study and implementation of the theory on building socialism emerged from among all the region's units. They provided effective guidance for work and

expedited the building of the army in an all-around way. The conference summed up and exchanged experiences, and conducted research specifically on how to intensify the study of the theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics by integrating it with the realities of army building, and in particular, of the current drive to run a clean and honest government.

Political Commissar Liu Anyuan and Director Lan Baojing raised requirements for study at the next stage: 1) We must further seek unity of thinking and enhance our awareness of studying the theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics. 2) We must pay attention to grasping the key points in our study of the theory. 3) We must study the theory in the light of army units' actual conditions and focus attention on Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thinking on army building during the new period in our study. At present, we must earnestly study a series of important expositions by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on rectifying the party's style, running a clean and honest government, and fighting corruption; and provide guidance for running a clean and honest government. 4) The party committees and political organizations at all levels must strengthen leadership over the organization of theoretical study in a down-to-earth manner; treat theoretical study as an important aspect in performance appraisals of bodies and cadres; enable the theory to enter into the minds of officers and men, and into their work; and succeed in building the army in an all-around way.

Jinan Military Commander Attends Award Ceremony

SK1809025993 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Sep 93

[Text] The activities to solicit articles on people's war in the condition of high-tech partial war, which had lasted for more than four months, concluded on 16 September. More than 110 articles were solicited. Four won the special prize and 33 won the prize for outstanding articles. Zhang Taiheng, commander of the Jinan Military Region, attended the award ceremony and issued the prizes to prize winners.

Kunming Pipeline Unit Conducts Military Exercise

HK2009063693 Kunming Yunnan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] On 11 September, a unit of the Chengdu Military Command stationed in Kunming successfully conducted a military exercise on an oil pipeline under field operational conditions and against a tactical background.

The oil pipeline detachment of a certain unit under the Chengdu Military Command stationed in Kunming is a new type of mechanical unit with various arms and which involves various branches of learning. In order to win limited wars with the available equipment under advanced technical conditions and to test the troops'

quick response and overall logistics capacity, they organized the oil pipeline exercise under field operation conditions.

When the oil pipeline detachment received an urgent order to lay field oil pipelines on the morning of 11 September, they immediately rushed to the drilling ground, located at the Qingnian Reservoir and the Houzi valley, to open up a pipeline. It was the first time in the history of the Army's logistics system to tactically lay a pipeline across rivers, lakes, and valleys. The officers and men of the oil pipeline detachment adopted methods they had developed to successfully lay two pipelines at a length of 300 meters and 100 meters in 25 minutes, which enabled the oil to flow across the Qingnian Reservoir and the Houze valley.

After watching the exercise, Major Wang Shilin, director of the Logistics Department of the Chengdu Military Region, and other leaders highly praised the oil pipeline detachment.

Economic & Agricultural

Trade Official Rules Out 'Massive Reduction' in Imports

HK2109083893 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 Sep 93 p 2

[By staff reporter Wang Yong: "Credit Rein Will Ease Fast Growth of Imports"]

[Text] China's rising import momentum will be eased during the remainder of this year as the central government moves to rein in credit.

A senior trade official, however, has ruled out the likelihood of massive reduction in the import volume.

"It's only that the pace (of import growth) will be slower as a result of the correction of the overheated consumption," the official said on condition of anonymity.

Chinese officials fear that the \$5.73 billion trade deficit of the past eight months might give China its first year-end deficit in four years.

China's imports jumped 27.3 per cent to \$58.14 billion from January to August, while exports inched up only 4 per cent to \$52.41 billion.

"Such a wide gap cannot last long," the official said. "We've got to have balanced trade."

A top trade official predicted earlier that China's exports would increase by 11.8 per cent by the end of this year, with import volume easing.

Over the past few years, China's increase in imports has been fueled by an overheated economy.

The World Bank and other international organizations have warned that China must bring its uncapped money supply, which spawns wild speculative investment, under control.

Analysts say that the current contraction in imports are a natural response to a cooled-down national economy.

According to the latest statistics, China's investment in fixed assets in August has already fallen by 10.4 per cent of the July level.

But in addressing the trade gap, China is cautiously avoiding international speculation that the Chinese market is on the verge of a major contraction.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) will convene its 15th session of its working party on China at the end of this month.

"We'll explain to the GATT that China will continue to open its market," Chinese trade officials said.

Countries such as the United States have hindered China's re-entry into GATT by saying that China has not opened its market to foreigners wide enough.

Open Market

"The interim easing in imports is paving the way for the sustained and balanced development of foreign trade so that our market can remain open on a long-term basis," Chinese officials said. "If we let the trade gap widen, the opening of our market will be short-lived."

Looming ominously on the horizon for China is that its potential increase in exports has been scuttled by the negative performance of many domestic exporters.

Chinese customs show that foreign-funded enterprises in China registered a 39 percent increase in exports, up to \$13.64 billion, from January to August.

Other enterprises, including State-owned ones, saw their exports decline 4.5 percent to \$38.77 billion.

And despite growth of exports in 15 provinces and autonomous regions, Shanghai, dubbed the dragon-head of China's economic revival, saw its exports drop \$590 million to \$3.44 billion in the first eight months of this year.

Way Cleared for More Joint Ventures in Retail Sector

HK2109083593 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 Sep 93 p 1

[By staff reporter: "Nation's Shops Open to More Foreign Cash"]

[Text] The State Council has cleared the way for more joint ventures in the country's retail sector, a top official revealed yesterday.

And the Chinese Government will welcome more overseas investment, said Internal Trade Minister Zhang Haoruo.

China opened its retail service to foreign investment one year ago.

Now similar reforms are expected to be introduced in the wholesale sector, said Zhang.

The reforms aim to open the consumer goods market while it changes in the country's economic take-off, he added.

Last year, the central government authorized 11 large cities to accept joint ventures in the retail service, said Zhang, and eight major shopping centres have since opened or are being built.

The Beijing-Lufthansa Youyi Shopping City, a Sino-German venture with a total investment of 60 million yuan (\$10.4 million), is reaping profits in the capital with daily sales of about 1.5 million yuan (\$259,970).

And ministry official Liu Yuping said the Dongan Shopping Arcade, in Wangfujing in the city centre, was expected to go into service in 1995.

It is being built with cash from Hong Kong and work has begun with a total investment of about \$300 million.

In East China, the Shanghai Oriental Shopping Centre has already opened and the Shanghai Yawhan Centre is being built.

Liu said the ministry hoped more commercial centres will develop and improve the country's consumer goods market.

And Zhang Haoruo said the ministry was ready to provide more preferential policies for overseas investors.

It has also mapped out several moves to open China's commodity distribution and bring in more foreign cash and help.

It aims to speed up the use of foreign cash, set up more overseas-funded and Sino-foreign joint ventures, promote foreign trade through co-operation with Chinese companies, and grant more direct export rights to State commercial enterprises.

Workers' Plight in Foreign-Funded Firms Viewed

HK1709151793 Beijing FAZHI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 93 pp 1, 4

[Article by staff reporter Li Hansheng (2621 3352 3932) and staff correspondent Lin Daocheng (2651 6670 4453): "Where Are the Masters' Rights and Interests?—First Report on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of the Staff and Workers of Foreign-Funded Enterprises in Guangdong"]

[Text] A large number of foreign-funded enterprises have mushroomed in China ever since reform and opening up. By the end of 1992, the number of foreign-funded enterprises registered in China totaled 84,000, employing approximately 4.8 million mainland staff and workers. Guangdong Province, which had spearheaded reform and opening up, witnessed the earliest establishment and largest number of foreign-funded enterprises. By the end of 1992, the number of foreign-funded enterprises registered in Guangdong totaled 26,365, employing more than 2 million staff and workers.

However, due to a variety of reasons, cases in which the legitimate rights and interests of staff and workers are encroached upon, labor disputes, and suspended production have often been found among the province's foreign-funded enterprises. In 1991, foreign-funded enterprises accounted for one-third of the total number of enterprises in Shenzhen City. However, those foreign-funded enterprises witnessed a total of 843 labor disputes, accounting for 68.6 percent of the total number of labor disputes in the city. Moreover, Shenzhen and Zhuhai witnessed a total of 36 cases of full-scale suspended production, most of which happened among the foreign-funded enterprises. This year, Guangdong has time and again witnessed cases of suspended production and labor disputes among foreign-funded enterprises because the legitimate rights and interests of staff and workers are encroached upon in those enterprises.

The following are some glaring examples showing how the legitimate rights and interests of staff and workers have been encroached upon in some Guangdong-based foreign-funded enterprises:

1. Frequent Delay or Deduction of Payment of Wages to Staff and Workers

Last year, Guangdong witnessed an increasing number of cases in which some foreign-funded enterprises delayed or deducted payment of wages to their staff and workers and encroached upon the legitimate economic rights and interests of their staff and workers. According to incomplete statistics, in 1992, Shenzhen City Labor Bureau's Labor Supervision Brigade and Shenzhen City Federation of Trade Unions' Rights and Interests Protection Department received more than 4,000 complaints about enterprises delaying or deducting payment of wages to staff and workers, involving nearly 30,000 staff and workers and 5 million yuan. Moreover, a total of 255 cases of suspended production occurred in Shenzhen, involving from dozens to hundreds of people each time. Most of those cases occurred among foreign-funded enterprises. In 1991, some foreign-funded enterprises in Dongguan City owed a total of 40 million yuan in payment of wages to their staff and workers. The city also witnessed a growing number of cases of delaying or deducting payment of wages to staff and workers, accounting for 86 percent of the city's total number of labor disputes. Of Dongguan's total number of labor disputes over the past few years, 507 are cases of delaying or deducting payment of wages to staff and

workers, the majority of which happened among the foreign-funded enterprises. The foreign-funded enterprises concerned also employed odious measures to delay or deduct payment of wages to staff and workers on various pretexts, involving huge amounts of cash. For instance, after being contracted to a Macao entrepreneur in February 1989, a Zhuhai-based joint-venture toy factory, employing more than 1,400 people, owed a total of 1.6657 million yuan in payment of wages to its staff and workers, of which the amount of overdue wages amounted to 0.2113 million yuan, the amount of wages deducted 0.2569 million yuan, the amount of overtime wages deducted 1.1587 million yuan, and the amount of wages confiscated from fired staff and workers for allegedly staying away from work without leave or any good reason 38,800 yuan. The factory also resorted to a variety of measures to deduct payment of wages to its staff and workers. For instance, it stipulated that every staff member and worker had to pay five yuan each time the factory toilet was blocked.

2. Longer Working Hours and More Overtime Assignments

The staff and workers in Guangdong-based foreign-funded enterprises, especially toy, shoemaking, and electronics enterprises as well as small and medium-sized enterprises, have to work longer hours and undertake more overtime assignments.

In the second half of 1991, the Guangdong Provincial Federation of Trade Unions conducted a survey of a total of 307 enterprises in Guangzhou City, Shenzhen City, Zhuhai City, Foshan City, Huizhou City, and Shunde City, which had relatively more foreign-funded enterprises in the province. The survey showed that some 173 enterprises frequently asked their staff and workers to work longer hours and undertake more overtime assignments. This group of enterprises accounted for 56.4 percent of all those surveyed. The staff and workers of this group of enterprises had to work for 9.3 hours every day on average, sometimes even 12-16 hours. In order to meet their production deadlines, some enterprises even ordered their staff and workers to work 24 hours a day. For instance, one enterprise ordered its staff and workers to work overtime for 29 days running, doing more than three hours of overtime work every evening and working 24 hours a day on four occasions, in July 1991.

A survey conducted by the Guangdong Provincial Labor Bureau of 14 enterprises in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Dongguan in 1991 showed that a large number of enterprises had no Sundays off, while some enterprises allowed their staff and workers only two days off every month. Some enterprises even formulated and implemented certain unreasonable "internal rules and regulations" aimed at forcing their staff and workers to work overtime for extended periods. For instance, one "internal regulation" states: "Anyone who refuses to work overtime shall be regarded as staying away from work without leave or any good reason. Anyone who stays

away from work without leave or any good reason for one day shall have two days wages and monthly bonus deducted. Anyone who stays away from work without leave or any good reason for an accumulated two days in a month or 10 days in a year shall be dismissed from the factory." These rules and regulations forced staff and workers to work like real robots manipulated by others.

The foreign-funded enterprises not only forced their staff and workers to work longer hours and undertake more overtime assignments, but also refused to pay their wages in due course in accordance with their own rules and regulations. A large number of enterprises only paid a symbolic subsidy to their staff and workers who worked overtime, such as 0.5 Hong Kong dollars or even 0.2 Hong Kong dollars for every hour of overtime work. The staff and workers of a Zhuhai-based garment factory had to work for nine hours on a regular basis every day. Those who continued to work between 1800 and 2200 in the evening were regarded as working overtime. However, they often had to work well after midnight. Although they continued to "make contributions" to the boss after 2200, they were only entitled to an hourly night-meal subsidy of 0.4 yuan during the 1800-2200 period. They could only receive an additional subsidy of 1.2 yuan for working overnight.

3. A Host of Serious Problems Regarding Enterprises' Working and Living Conditions

At present, some foreign-funded enterprises, especially plastic, toy, shoemaking, and other labor-intensive or small-scale enterprises, are still plagued by problems, such as overcrowded, hot, and suffocating work sites, serious air and noise pollution, run-down ventilation systems, and inadequate dust-, poison-, and fire-prevention facilities. For instance, a Zhuhai-based toy factory operated in a low, hot, and suffocating workshop of only 80 square meters and equipped with only one old and run-down electric fan. Moreover, organic solvent kept in a Zhuhai-based wallpaper factory produced a strong poisonous smell due to the run-down ventilation system. In some Shenzhen-based and Dongguan-based hardware and toy factories, machines and equipment were installed in very small areas, with the result that the staff and workers had to work back to back and shoulder to shoulder. The workers in certain Shantou-based foreign-funded enterprises had to work under very backward conditions and in the absence of adequate safety precautions. Sometimes, more than 100 workers were found working in an overcrowded, hot, and suffocating environment without adequate water supply. Furthermore, safety passageways in those factories were often blocked by goods stored there. As a result, industrial accidents often occurred in those factories. For instance, in the January-May period of 1991, a total of 32 industrial accidents occurred in various foreign-funded enterprises in the Shenzhen Industrial Zone and the Shekou Industrial Zone, nine of which suffered more than one industrial accident.

A large number of foreign-funded enterprises also lacked necessary livelihood and welfare conditions. Some had no canteens or dormitories, while others had only overcrowded dormitories where staff and workers had to enter and come out one by one. A 70-square-meter dormitory in a Zhuhai-based garment factory housed 86 people, while more than 180 staff and workers of a Zhuhai-based electronics factory were forced to live in a very small dormitory of a little over 100 square meters.

In addition, foreign-funded enterprises often were frequently found penalizing the mainland staff and workers and encroaching upon their personal rights and interests. A large number of staff and workers working in the foreign-funded enterprises complained that they had been frequently penalized, called names, and even beaten up. Some female staff and workers even complained about being insulted and sexually harassed.

We have witnessed with our own eyes that the foreign-funded enterprises have played a positive role in inviting foreign capital, advanced foreign technology, and advanced foreign managerial expertise as well, in helping China earn more foreign exchange through export, in creating more jobs in China, and in promoting China's economic prosperity and growth. From 1979 to 1992, the Guangdong-based foreign-funded enterprises signed contracts involving a total of \$41.392 billion of foreign capital and made actual use of \$11.984 billion of foreign capital, accounting for 80.55 percent and 60.64 percent respectively of the province's total. In 1992, the Guangdong-based foreign-funded enterprises raised their export volume to \$8.159 billion, accounting for 44.2 percent of the province's total. Moreover, their industrial output value also took up an increasingly large proportion of Guangdong's total industrial output value. For instance, the industrial output value of the Shenzhen-based and the Zhuhai-based foreign-funded enterprises took up 71.5 percent and 53 percent of the two cities' total, up by 2.8 percent and 5.5 percent respectively over 1991.

Despite the aforementioned facts, we would still like to make this strong appeal at this moment: The mainland staff and workers working in various foreign-funded enterprises still remain unquestionably the masters of the country and the society. Since they have made positive contributions to the development of their enterprises, the economic prosperity of the local areas, as well as the four modernizations building across the country, their legitimate rights and interests must be duly respected and guaranteed!

Commentator on Labor Legislation

HK1709152093 Beijing FAZHI RIBAO in Chinese 25
Aug 93 p 1

["Commentator's article: "Strengthening Labor Legislation Brooks No Delay"]

[Text] The problem of some Guangdong-based foreign-funded enterprises encroaching upon the legitimate

rights and interests of their staff and workers has drawn attention from the relevant departments of Guangdong Province. In fact, similar cases are often found in a number of foreign-funded enterprises in other provinces and cities. As a result, the relevant report has not only brought to light a real situation regarding the protection of the rights and interests of staff and workers in the foreign-funded enterprises but also brought home to us a sense of urgency in resolving the problem.

The foreign-funded enterprises refer to both Sino-foreign joint-venture enterprises and enterprises owned and run solely by foreign entrepreneurs within China in accordance with Chinese law. Since reform and opening up, such enterprises have contributed positively to China's economic growth. While running after high economic efficiency, quite a few foreign-funded enterprises have set much store by protecting the legitimate rights and interests of their staff and workers and made a constant effort to meet the demands raised by their staff and workers working at various levels, thereby achieving a benign social effect. Nevertheless, certain foreign-funded enterprises have also been found willfully delaying and deducting payment of wages to staff and workers, imposing longer working hours, and even scolding, insulting, and beating staff and workers, thus encroaching upon the legitimate rights and interests of their staff and workers to a glaring extent. This phenomenon has emerged due to a variety of reasons. However, the most important reason is the absence of certain laws for readjusting relations between labor and management and protecting the rights and interests of staff and workers. It is for this reason that we are very often only able to appraise and analyze the situation regarding the protection of the rights and interests of staff and workers in various foreign-funded enterprises from the angle of social ethics rather than approaching and discussing the issue from a legal point of view.

China has formulated and promulgated a number of laws and decrees for readjusting relations between labor and management, including: The "Sino-Foreign Joint-Venture Enterprise Law" and the "Regulations for Implementing the Sino-Foreign Joint-Venture Enterprise Law"; the "Labor Management Regulations for Sino-Foreign Joint-Venture Enterprises" and its detailed implementation regulations; the "Regulations for Staff Employment Decisionmaking, Wages, Insurance, and Welfare of Foreign-Funded Enterprises"; and so on. All these laws and decrees lay stress on guaranteeing decisionmaking power for foreign-funded enterprises in respect of staff employment, appointment, and dismissal rather than safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of enterprise staff and workers. They provide only a limited number of unspecific and infeasible stipulations on safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of enterprise staff and workers, thus falling far short of actual demand in this regard. Given the seriousness of the problem of some foreign-funded enterprises encroaching upon the legitimate rights and interests of their staff and workers, we should speed up the pace of

legislation in order to have the problem resolved at an earlier date. Should we fail to do so, the existing labor-management relations will inevitably deteriorate further, giving rise to more strikes and other incidents, thereby undermining China's reform and opening up and slowing down China's economic growth.

"The Guangdong Provincial Regulations on Protecting the Rights and Interests of the Staff and Workers of Foreign-Funded Enterprises," which is being drafted by the relevant departments of Guangdong Province at the moment, will definitely exert a positive effect on protecting the rights and interests of staff and workers working in various foreign-funded enterprises in Guangdong. However, as we have mentioned above, the problem of encroaching upon the rights and interests of staff and workers has already become a widespread common phenomenon. The enactment of local laws alone cannot solve the problem. Therefore, the state, for its part, should formulate and promulgate a state labor law with an eye to standardizing labor relations in all types of enterprises across the country.

Procedures for Separating Banks From Economic Entities

OW2009121993 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1341 GMT 29 Aug 93

["Procedures of the People's Bank of China and the Ministry of Finance for Separating People's Banks at Various Levels From Economic Entities Established by the Banks"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA)—To more effectively perform its functions as the central bank, to increase the self-improvement of people's banks, and in accordance with the relevant regulations of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the People's Bank of China and the Ministry of Finance have decided that people's banks at various levels be separated from economic entities established by banks. To this end, the following procedures have been formulated:

I. Guiding Principles

1. The people's banks should separate administrative authority and financial ties from various economic entities and enterprises established by the banks.
2. No cadre of the people's banks is allowed concurrently to hold any post in the established economic entities.
3. No people's bank should be allowed to give special considerations in credit loans or financial policies to the established economic entities.
4. Economic entities already established by the people's banks are not allowed to issue loans with high interest rates, receive rebates, purchase shares and receive dividends, or carry out other unlawful operations in violation of the state's policy on loans.

5. The people's banks are not allowed to set up any new economic entity.

The separation work should be carried out actively, prudently, systematically, and in a planned manner, to ensure real separation, prevent corruption, and encourage clean and honest government, while at the same time minimizing social repercussions and avoiding a drain on state-owned assets.

II. Specific Provisions

1. Established economic entities are no longer affiliated enterprises of the people's banks; they are affiliated to the banks only in party, government, trade union, and communist youth league organizations. The board of directors of an economic entity solely funded by a people's bank should be abolished, and the economic entity should be supervised by a board of supervisors entrusted by the people's bank. In accordance with procedures for managing share-holding enterprises, the people's banks should appoint and dispatch members of the boards of directors and supervisors to the economic entities in which the people's banks have purchased shares. Economic entities are not allowed to use the words "people's bank" in their title.

2. Cadres of the people's banks are not allowed to hold concurrently the posts of chairman of the board of directors, president, or other posts in established economic entities. Those already holding concurrent posts should resign or transfer to the economic entities. Cadres at retirement age should retire according to the regulations.

3. Established economic entities should thoroughly separate their financial affairs from the people's banks, set up separate financial accounts, conduct independent accounting, and ensure that the accounting of revenues and expenditures be done separately. All profits from economic entities should be delivered to the central coffers in the locality, and profits from banking institutions set up with loans (funds) provided by the people's banks are no longer required for loan repayments. Tertiary and industrial companies set up with funds from profit retentions and surplus funds from trade unions should allocate a fixed portion of profits to be delivered to the state for repayment to investing units, and should accept their financial supervision.

III. Procedures for Implementation

1. The separation of established financial economic entities should proceed according to the following procedures: 1) Securities companies, securities registration companies, securities exchange centers, and other banking companies—except for those few which are poorly managed or have serious problems and should be shut down or merged with other companies—can, in principle, be retained. Of these, the separation of limited companies under the China Stock Exchange Department and the three national securities companies—namely Huaxia, Guotai, and Nanfang which are organizationally

affiliated to the head office of the People's Bank of China—should be carried out by the head office of the People's Bank of China. The separation of other financial economic entities should be carried out by the people's banks at the provincial level. 2) The separation of loan centers should be carried out according to the relevant provisions of the "Circular Concerning Further Consolidation and Standardization of Order in Inter-bank Loans" issued by the head office of the People's Bank of China. 3) Urban credit unions, pawn shops, and other collective banking institutions—except for the few with chaotic management and serious deficits, which should be shut down—can be retained. Specific measures for separation should be worked out by provincial-level people's banks.

2. Better managed tertiary and industrial companies already established by the people's banks can be retained, but must also be separated from the people's banks according to the above mentioned principles. Those with chaotic management and serious deficits should be shut down or merged with others.

3. Companies entirely with shares purchased by employees of the people's banks and individuals of other units are not allowed to be affiliated to the people's banks. They should be affiliated to the department relevant to their trade and managed as a shareholding enterprise.

The People's Bank of China is responsible for interpreting these procedures, which become effective upon promulgation.

Shanghai Exchange Transmits Information Via Satellite

OW1809090093 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733
GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] Shanghai, September 18 (XINHUA)—The Shanghai Stock Exchange this week began transmitting important stock information via satellite to investors in 12 cities.

An official of the exchange said that stock quotations are now displayed directly on computer screens of 400 clients in the big cities of Beijing, Shenzhen, Fuzhou, Chengdu, Shenyang, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Changchun, Qingdao, Xian, Haikou and Hefei.

Quotations are transmitted three times a day and information concerning major events occurring in the exchange will be provided promptly, he said.

The exchange's satellite information transmission system will be extended to cover 30 provinces in China later this year and a number of cities in other countries, he said.

Resources To Be Concentrated On Key Projects

HK2109083393 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 Sep 93 p 1

[By staff reporter: "State Plans To Target Money On Key Development Projects"]

[Text] The State Planning Commission has ordered all local authorities to examine and trim their construction projects.

The move aims to concentrate the country's limited resources on key development programmes.

The readjustment has been caused by the imbalance between money invested in key infrastructure projects and that poured into property, the stock market and non-essential schemes.

The commission is responsible for mapping out the State investment programme for key projects. And at a recent conference in Qingdao, Shandong Province, it called on all provinces and municipalities to review each current and planned project worth more than 10 million yuan (\$1.75 million).

Investment for such priorities as raw materials, energy, transport and telecommunications would be guaranteed, while less important projects—mostly processing plants consuming materials—may be suspended, the commission said.

"Development zones and real estate projects will be strictly controlled for a certain period," said a commission official.

Earlier, Construction Minister Hou Jie told a Beijing news conference the State will stop investing in luxury property projects by the end of this year. But he pledged it would continue to invest in housing developments.

The Qingdao meeting urged provincial governors, city mayors and chairmen of autonomous regions to take responsibility for readjusting fixed assets investment.

It also ruled that local governments should start no new construction projects.

Only 4,716 new projects were launched across China last month, 1,428 fewer than the same month a year ago.

Economists have asked the government to rationalize the country's investment structure, because investment on key projects has lagged far behind investment in other sectors.

They said that during the first eight months this year, fixed assets investment in the pivotal energy and raw materials sector fell by 9.2 per cent.

However, during the first half of this year, real estate investments hit 27.4 billion yuan (\$4.8 billion), a rise of 143.5 per cent over the same period last year.

In a related development, the State Council, China's cabinet, has issued a circular, demanding all fund-raising outside the State plan be stopped.

Government departments and business units are also forbidden to offer State cash or bank loans in social fund-raising activities.

And only authorized shareholding companies, financial organs or banks are allowed to issue stocks and bonds, the circular said.

Construction of Four Arterial Highways Planned

HK2109055093 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 0904 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Tianjin, September 20 (CNS)—According to a national conference on highway construction held here recently, China will build four arterial highways, two "vertical" and two "horizontal", linking up parts of the east and west and the south and north.

The four roads will be part of 12 arterial highways in the country with the two "vertical" ones running from Tongjiang in Heilongjiang Province to Sanya in Hainan Province and from Beijing to Zhuhai in Guangdong Province and the two "horizontal" ones running from Lianyungang in Jiangsu Province to Xinjiang and from Shanghai to Chengdu in Sichuan Province.

The four roads, with a total distance of 14,000 kilometres will cross through 20 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, linking up more than 100 medium- and large-sized cities, important ports and main economic areas. After their completion, in the Ninth Five-Year Plan period, the mixed transportation network in the country will be basically formed and vehicular speeds will be greatly raised. More than ten provinces in the country have now started their first phase work for the construction of these roads.

Continental Crude Oil Production Plan Being Adjusted

HK2109070693 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0326 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, 11 Sep (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—To cope with the increasing demand of national economic development for the petroleum industry, China recently introduced a major adjustment to its original plan on continental petroleum industry.

Wang Tao, general manager of the China Petroleum and Natural Gas Corporation, disclosed that the plan after adjustment is to produce 145 million metric tons of crude oil in the continental petroleum industry in 1995 and to form an aggregate natural gas production capacity of 19 billion cubic meters. On this basis, efforts will be made to produce a total of more than 200 million metric tons of continental petroleum and gas by the end of this century, calculated in terms of oil equivalent.

In the years to come, enterprise reform will be deepened in continental petroleum industry, and all relationships will be rationalized, Wang Tao indicated. The scope of opening up to the world will be widened to utilize more foreign capital, resources, technology, and managerial experience. In the meantime, the strategic principle of "stabilizing the east and developing the west" will continue to be implemented, and petroleum and gas prospecting will be strengthened to find more reserves. The comprehensive adjustment of and management over old oil fields will be strengthened so as to improve their exploitability. Great efforts will be made to improve new oil fields' production capacities, strengthen their foundation for steady production and more production, and scale a new height in petroleum and gas production.

Tarim Basin Oil Output To Increase Dramatically
HK2009134793 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 20 Sep 93 p 2

[By staff reporter Chang Weimin: "Tarim Basin Oil Output To Hit 5m Tons in 1996"]

[Text] Korla, Xinjiang—Further exploration and development of the Tarim desert basin, China's largest oil deposit, have ensured that oil production there in 1996 will be six times greater than it was in 1992.

Qiu Zhongjian, President of the Korla-based Tarim Petroleum Exploration and Development Headquarters, said oil production will be increased to 5 million tons in 1996 from last year's 889,000.

Output will be 1.65 million tons by this year and 2.4 million in 1994.

The number of reserves has continuously increased since 1989 when professionals and workers from all over the country started exploration.

Oil resources figures on the basin's oil resources and confirmed reserves are kept confidential but Qiu said that high-yield oil flows have been discovered and knowledge about the basin's geology has increased.

The recent progress has beefed up China's determination to finance oil development in the 560,000-square-km basin, two-thirds of which are covered by the Taklimakan Desert.

This year, 2.8 billion yuan (\$491 million) will be invested.

Expensive equipment including all-terrain vehicles produced by Mercedes-Benz, Kenworth, and Osakosa are being used, with more purchases from the U.S. and Germany on the way.

The central government hopes the basin will be rich in oil reserves, as oil production in East and North China has declined due to decades of exploitation.

Currently, six oilfields have been discovered in the basin. Three are in operation and one will be operating in December.

The Tazhong-4 Oilfield, the largest of the six, will be further developed starting in July 1994, and will be in full production before 1996.

To date, at least 2.66 million tons of oil have been produced in the basin.

Further research will focus on the basin's southwestern area in the next few years. Larger deposits than those in the basin's northern and central areas are expected to be discovered.

The southeastern section of the basin, covering 73,000 square km, is set aside for foreign oil firms.

Liang Digang, the headquarter's chief geologist, said 18 oil deposits have been found and 127 testing wells drilled so far.

Oil and gas flows have been discovered in 58 wells.

Liang said the underground structure of the basin, which was formed 400 to 600 million years ago, was altered by several geological movements, making work difficult. Four years of effort have yielded a modern oil production base. Facilities of the base include: —A computer-controlled station capable of gathering and processing 1.5 million tons of crude oil a year; —A 250-km pipeline to carry oil from the station to Korla, where the oil will then be transported by train to Lanzhou, Gansu Province; —A 120-km highway extending into the Taklimakan Desert, currently under construction.

The highway will aid oil exploration and development in south Tarim and the economy in areas around the basin.

The Tarim Petroleum Exploration and Development Headquarters accommodates 90 operation teams which drill and inspect oil wells, conduct geological research, and provide technical services.

Modern apartments, hospitals, offices, and entertainment facilities have also been built in the town.

Measures To Help Rural Industry Scale 'New Heights'

OW2009170793 Beijing XINHUA in English 1426 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA)—China's central government will take effective measures to support rural enterprises, especially those in the central and western China, to scale new heights.

At a national working conference of rural enterprises, Chen Yaobang, vice-minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, said that economic departments of the government at all levels should list the development of rural industry in general development programs in the national economy.

He said that the formulation of macro economic policies should facilitate the development of rural industry.

He called on the rural enterprises in the east to aid those in the central and western part of the country.

He stressed the need to combine the development of rural industry with that of rural towns.

The State Planning Commission has selected 100 small cities and towns to be pioneering examples, to promote the construction of rural towns and the development of export-oriented enterprises, he added.

He said that the supplementary projects to the state key construction projects and large and medium-sized enterprises should shift to rural industry.

Chen Qingtai, vice-minister in charge of the State Economic and Trade Commission, stressed that the economic and trade commissions at all levels should enhance their roles in planning, guidance, coordination and service for the rural industry.

On the development of rural industry, he said, the method of "control" must be abandoned so that rural industries will maintain their flexibility.

He Linxiang, vice-president of the Agricultural Bank of China, said his bank will increase loans to rural industry and improve the management of credits.

He listed several of his bank's measures for rural industry, including making efforts to support rural industries in the central and western part of the country, the rural enterprises based on agricultural products, in poverty-stricken areas, and in minority nationalities' areas.

He called for developing diversified rural enterprises and supporting some agricultural-product processing enterprises and enterprises engaged in opening up mineral and energy resources and communications.

Correction to Item on Zhu Walking 'Tightrope'
HK1709073093

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Zhu Rongji Walks 'Tightrope' Between Reform, Retrenchment," published in the Economic & Agricultural section of the 15 September China DAILY REPORT, pages 40-41:

Page 40, column two, please make subslug of item read: [Article by Willy Wo-lap Lam] (supplying omitted subslug)

Correction to Law on Unfair Competition
HK1709042193

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Law on Unfair Competition Adopted," published in the Economic & Agricultural section of the 15 September China DAILY REPORT, pages 45-48:

Page 46, column one, from end of eighth paragraph, make read: ...the act of unfair competition. [new paragraph]

Chapter II: Acts of Unfair Competition [new paragraph]

Article 5: No business operators.... (supplying dropped subhead title)

Page 47, column one, from end of 14th full paragraph, make read: ...the fair competition of their rivals. [new paragraph]

Chapter III: Supervision and Examination [new paragraph]

Article 16: The supervisory and examination.... (supplying dropped subhead title)

Same page, column two, from end of second full paragraph, make read: ...materials and situations faithfully. [new paragraph]

Chapter IV: Legal Responsibility [new paragraph]

Article 20: Business operators who have harmed.... (supplying dropped subhead title)

East Region

Lu Rongjing Attends Anhui Anticorruption Forum

OW2109043993 Hefei Anhui People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 93

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The Anhui Provincial CPC Committee held a situation report meeting for non-CPC personages on the afternoon of 4 September. At the meeting, responsible persons from all democratic parties and industrial and commercial federations, as well as personages without party affiliation, were informed of the provincial authorities' arrangements for waging an anticorruption struggle in accordance with the central authorities' instructions. They were also asked to offer suggestions and opinions on how to wage a successful anticorruption struggle.

Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the meeting. He said: To improve party style and build a clean and honest government is an important guarantee for the smooth proceeding of reform, opening up, and economic construction, as well as an important issue concerning the party's efforts to form close ties with people. In recent years, party committees and governments at all provincial levels have paid attention to the task of improving party style and building a clean and honest government and actively adopted some measures and achieved certain success in this regard. Generally speaking, the party style's main trend is good, and most party members and cadres are honest and diligent in performing official duties; however, we should also see soberly that negative and corrupt phenomena indeed exist, and they are even growing and spreading in some areas. The central authorities' decision to wage a nationwide anticorruption struggle is of extremely great significance. I hope all non-CPC comrades will carry forward the fine traditions of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe; enthusiastically offering suggestions and ideas; and contributing to combating corruption, promoting ethical integrity, and creating a good environment for reform, opening up, and economic construction.

Present at the meeting were Yang Yongliang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Chen Guanglin, member of the standing committee and secretary of the provincial party committee's discipline inspection commission; Long Nian, vice chairman of the Anhui provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]; and Li Mingjun, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee. Chen Guanglin made a report on the arrangements made by the provincial party committee for waging an anticorruption struggle in the near future.

Chen Guanglin said: The anticorruption struggle will stress leading party and government organs, the judicial

department, administrative law-enforcement department, and economic administrative department. It will first target leading cadres, particularly cadres at and above the county and department level. We should pay attention to the work in three respects in the province. One is to implement resolutely the five-point demand set by the central authorities for cadres at and above the county and department level, and to ensure that leading cadres make noticeable progress in ethical integrity and self-discipline. Next is to concentrate on investigating and handling a number of law and discipline violation cases and to severely punish degenerates. The third is to start with hot spot issues, about which the masses strongly complain, and to vehemently stop some unhealthy tendencies that have a great impact. In particular, we should basically stop party and government organs and their departments from abusing power and concocting pretexts to collect unauthorized fees. We should prohibit them from spending public funds on sightseeing trips abroad or outside the province. We should continue to do a good job in the inventory of warehouses and assets. All localities should make special efforts to deal with conspicuous irregularities of various trades and departments in light of realities.

Other speakers at the meeting included Xu Xueshou, chairman of the provincial committee of the Zhi Gong Dang; Xu Rongnan, chairman of the provincial committee of the Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party; Yue Shucang, chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic League; Rong Guanghong, chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association; Cai Bingjiu, chairman of the provincial committee of the Jiu San Society; Zhang Lizhi, vice chairman of the provincial committee of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce; Shi Jinhui, vice chairman of the provincial committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy; Chen Yuejuan, a nonparty personage; Qian Jingren, chairman of the provincial committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang; Yang Qiguang, vice chairman of the provincial committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy; and Dai Shanren, vice chairman of the provincial committee of the Zhi Gong Dang. They expressed their complete approval and support for waging a concentrated anticorruption struggle in Anhui.

They said: Although corruption is a problem for only a small number of people, it has extremely bad effects. We must be very determined to correct it resolutely. In particular, we should seriously and sternly deal with major corruption cases, and we must not be soft-hearted. We should fully understand the protracted nature, complexity, and arduousness of the anticorruption struggle. While working hard to solve existing problems, we should not expect them to be solved overnight and should persevere in tackling them. We should make comprehensive efforts and take both expedient and radical measures to deal with the problems. We should step up educational and preventive measures. We should

strengthen public supervision and create and improve supervisory mechanisms. We should mobilize the strength of all quarters to wage the anticorruption struggle.

Yang Yongliang spoke last. He said: The call for waging an anticorruption struggle shows the seriousness of the problem at present. It also shows the central authorities' strong determination to deal with the problem. Our tasks are very heavy; however, as long as we resolutely implement the central guidelines, know the work essentials, work in a down-to-earth way, and rely on the energetic support of all quarters, including non-CPC comrades, we will certainly win constantly in the anticorruption struggle.

Other non-CPC personages present at the meeting were Lin Songhe, vice chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese Kuomintang's Revolutionary Committee; Yang Shunsheng, vice chairman of the China Democratic League provincial committee; Huang Shun, vice chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association provincial committee; Liu Congyuan, vice chairman of the Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party provincial committee; Wang Funian, vice chairman of the Jiu San Society provincial committee; and Shao Zhikang, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce provincial committee.

Anhui Governor Discusses Government Objectives

OW2109025193 Hefei Anhui People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Aug 93

[By station reporters (Hua Yan) and (Zheng Qi); from the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] Governor Fu Xishou answered questions raised by station reporters and other press units today [30 August], on the objectives to be achieved by the Eighth Anhui Provincial People's Government during its tenure.

A reporter asked: What are the main bases on which the eighth provincial government worked out the objectives to be achieved during its tenure?

Fu Xishou answered: Based on the guidelines of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech and the 14th CPC National Congress, the government work report approved by the First Session of the Eighth Provincial People's Congress after examination adjusted the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program for Social and Economic Development in light of actual conditions in Anhui, requiring us to strive for more rapid and better development. The adjusted Eighth Five-year Plan and 10-Year Program are the main bases on which the government objectives to be achieved during its tenure were worked out.

A reporter asked: According to the objectives, Anhui is to increase its gross national product [GNP] from 70

billion yuan in 1992 to 129 billion yuan in 1997. How much funds have to be invested to achieve the objective? How are the funds going to be raised?

Fu Xishou answered: Approximately 160 billion yuan will have to be invested in five years. According to an estimate made on the basis of current fund sources, there will be a shortage of approximately 30 billion yuan for our investment. It is possible to reduce the amount to 10 billion yuan by adjusting the investment structure and by increasing the utilization rate of funds. This shortage will be made up mainly by further expanding utilization of foreign funds. It is possible to solve the problem so long as we successfully carry out our work.

A reporter asked: The objectives proposed doubling both the per capita wages for staff and workers in urban areas and the net per capita income of peasants by 1997. Does this mean the gap between the living standards of residents in urban areas and those in rural areas will be widened further?

Governor Fu Xishou replied: When the per capita wages of urban staff and workers double, they will increase from 2,265 yuan to 4,530 yuan. When the net per capita income of peasants doubles, it will increase from 573 yuan to more than 1,146 yuan. As the dependency coefficient for staff and workers is 1.5, urban residents' per capita income will be unable to reach the level of 100 percent growth though the workers' wages on the job double. Therefore, the gap between the per capita income of urban residents and that of rural residents will not be widened on this account. Making allowances for the influence of commodity prices, the actual per capita income of urban and rural residents will increase by about 25 and 30 percent, respectively.

When a reporter asked whether achievement of the objectives during the government's tenure will be affected by the state's strengthening macroeconomic regulation and control, Fu Xishou replied: Strengthening macroeconomic regulation and control does not mean sweeping retrenchment at all. It is aimed at blocking evil ways, opening the correct path, promoting rational economic restructuring, and guaranteeing the sound development of the national economy. It is a correct decision made by the central government after taking into consideration the interests of the whole. As the measures for macroeconomic regulation and control are gradually implemented, construction in the agriculture and basic industry sectors of our province will be stepped up and consolidation of the banking industry will also create external conditions for equal competition for a developing province like Anhui. It provides a rare opportunity for us to promote economic development more rapidly and in a better way.

We announced the objectives to be achieved by the government during its tenure and organized their implementation to mobilize and organize all the people of the province to have a clear understanding of the situation, seize the opportunity, and make concerted efforts to

accelerate reform, opening to the outside world, and modernization; and to achieve Anhui's sustained, rapid, and sound economic development. Development is the only indisputable argument that makes sense. Generally speaking, after the measures drawn up by the state for strengthening macroeconomic regulation and control are gradually implemented, they will be conducive to our achievement of the objectives.

A reporter asked: How does the eighth provincial government plan to organize implementation?

Fu Xishou replied: The last section of the objectives raises a principled requirement on how to organize the implementation. To put it briefly, it will divide up projects and jobs, and assign them to responsible units; draw up plans for implementation by each department at each level; require that a target responsibility contract be signed by each level; establish a system of supervision and examination; and conduct an appraisal of officials' performance and achievements according to the system. In the future, temporary appraisal committees will be established in each department and at each level in accordance with the provisions of the Interim Regulations on State Functionaries. They will conduct appraisals against the objectives to be achieved by the government during its tenure, will conduct overall appraisals once every three years and once every five years, and will give awards and punishments in a timely manner. Procedures for implementation will be drawn up separately.

Wu Bangguo Discusses Shanghai's Development

OW1909135293 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2114 GMT 30 Aug 93

[Report by reporters Wu Fumin (0702 1788 3046), Li Zhenghua (2621 2973 5478), and Chen Jiming (7115 4949 2494): "Shoulder the heavy historic responsibility of one concentration and three centers—an interview with Wu Bangguo, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee"]

[Text] Shanghai, 31 Aug (XINHUA)—"Only when it takes the lead in building the operational mechanisms of socialist market economy in China, can Shanghai take up the heavy historic responsibility of one 'concentration' and three 'centers' proposed by the party Central Committee and the State Council for it to perform." Wu Bangguo, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, unequivocally expressed such a view during an interview with XINHUA reporters.

Wu Bangguo told reporters: Shanghai's objective of taking the lead in building the operational mechanisms of socialist market economy in China was put forward by the leaders of the Shanghai municipal party committee and municipal government at the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPC Congress in December 1992 after they seriously studied the demands set by the central authorities

and Comrade Deng Xiaoping for Shanghai to perform. The emphasis on "taking the lead" is based on the following considerations:

First, it is a demand set for Shanghai by the central authorities and the people across the country. The central authorities have decided to take Shanghai as a major target area of the country's reform and opening up. The 14th CPC National Congress called for concentrating on the development and opening of the Pudong Area of Shanghai to bring about a new economic takeoff in the Changjiang valley, and for turning Shanghai into one of the international economic, financial, and trade centers as soon as possible.

Second, Shanghai has the necessary conditions for "taking the lead." It was in fact the economic, trade, financial, and transportation centers of the Far East in the past. Since liberation, it has remained the largest industrial city with the largest overall economic strength in China. It has a great superiority in specialized personnel, including those of market economy operation. Situated at the junction of a golden waterway and a golden section of the coast, and economically supported by a large inland region, Shanghai also has the geographic superiority, historical traditions, and necessary conditions for becoming a center of circulation for production factors.

Third, to take the lead in building the operational mechanisms of socialist market economy also meets Shanghai's own needs of making economic progress. Shanghai must take advantage of the change in economic operation mechanism to gradually shift from basically relying on planning to basically relying on market force in the distribution of resources, to readjust its economic structure and enhance its overall economic efficiency, to participate in international economic cooperation and division of labor, and to participate more in the world's economic affairs.

Comrade Wu Bangguo briefed the reporters on Shanghai's framework plan for building the operational mechanisms of socialist market economy.

—Since enterprises are the main components of the market, Shanghai will push its enterprises into the market and invigorate them, particularly large and medium state-owned enterprises. It will continue to implement the "Regulations on Transforming the Operational Mechanisms of State-Owned Industrial Enterprises" in an all-around way, and it will also carry out other reforms in support of the central task of changing the operational mechanisms. In this year, Shanghai will particularly take measures to reform the state property management system and actively explore the system of modern enterprises. It will follow the pattern of large, foreign transnational corporations to organize a number of large, modern enterprise groups during the course of readjusting its industrial structure. It will promote joint ventures between a small number of large, state-owned key

enterprises and well-known large foreign corporations, so as to make its large enterprises meet international standards sooner in technology, management, costs, and operation.

—Shanghai will cultivate and develop a number of large, modern markets. They should not only cover a large geographic area and have modern facilities. It is even more important that they should be standardized, orderly, and highly efficient. Shanghai will take a further step to improve its national-class large markets for money, securities, nonferrous metal, and petroleum; explore step by step ways of spot goods trade and futures trade; and create an advanced market system with a high degree of commercial credit. At the same time, Shanghai will work under the state guidance to step up the preparations for establishing the markets for foreign exchange, gold, jewelry, and automobile, as well as national-class wholesale markets for building materials, rolled steel, cotton, and other industrial products. It will speed up the cultivation and development of markets for specialized technical personnel, labor service, real estate, scientific and technological achievements, and information, and thus create a modern market system with a very strong competitiveness.

—Shanghai will actively and prudently reform government organizations, separate government functions from enterprise management, and improve and strengthen the government's macro control. In order to explore ways for improving the government's macro control, Shanghai has already set up a market management committee which performs the functions of indirect macro control, and a macro control committee which mainly performs the functions of regulating capital fund and material supply. In the meantime, Shanghai is considering the formulation or improvement of some laws and regulations, including those for governing the behavior of enterprises, ensuring fair competition, governing the government's behavior, governing foreign-related economic activities, and managing investment overseas, so as to ensure a normal and orderly operation of market economy within the limits of laws and regulations. Likening these actions to a basketball game, Wu Bangguo said we should first set the major rules with respect to out-of-bounds and serious fouls and let the ball game begin, and then gradually perfect the rules of the game during the course of practice. Maybe it is more prudent and safer to wait until the conditions become ripe before the people's congress enacts the legislation.

In conclusion, Wu Bangguo emphasized: The market economy we practice is a market economy under socialist conditions. We must never let money worshiping, hedonism, extreme individualism, and other decadent thinking and evils become rampant. For this reason, we must persistently "build both material and spiritual civilizations and attach equal importance to both." We must make great efforts to step up the

building of the socialist spiritual civilization and strive to build Shanghai into a prosperous internationalized large city with a high level of culture.

Zhejiang Commentator on Deepening Reform

OW2009034593 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 93 p 1

[Unattributed staff commentator's article: "Deepening Reform by Strengthening Internal Mechanisms—On Relations Between Development and Reform"]

[Text] It is a great pleasure for us to recommend Shaoxing's experience in bringing about the healthy development of its industrial economy through deepening reform. At a time when the state is stepping up macro-economic control, Shaoxing's experience is especially edifying.

In recent years, localities across the province have been "seizing the opportunity to accelerate development" with ever-increasing enthusiasm, and a heartening situation of accelerated economic development has emerged. In the face of encouraging economic development, we must remember that we have overlooked, to varying degrees, many aspects of economic reform. On a deeper level of economic reform, the pace of reform has been behind development; this tardiness is beginning to hold back economic growth. For example, some localities are very active in launching new projects, promoting development, and implementing investments. These efforts are certainly indispensable if we are to accelerate development. Regarding research and the implementation of "Regulations Concerning the Transformation of State-Owned Industrial Enterprises' Operational Mechanisms" and the "procedures of implementation," reforming irrationalities in the economic structure, and enlivening existing enterprises, particularly in state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises, what has been done so far is quite inadequate. Some localities have been busily attracting foreign investment and setting up joint venture enterprises. These kinds of efforts are essential for the development of an export-oriented economy. Not enough attention, however, has been paid to readjusting the industry and product mix, improvements in the overall economic quality have been slow, and no follow-up efforts have been undertaken to transform the operational mechanisms of joint venture enterprises. Some localities have been eager to set up new markets and develop service trades, and this is good; however, they have not come up with effective steps to implement enterprises' autonomy, guiding and helping enterprises to adapt to market competition, optimizing the composition of essential factors of production, and promoting the development of market mechanisms....All these factors show that many localities are inclined to stress expansion and slight internal reforms.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping hit the nail on the head when he pointed out that the liberation of productive forces is also the aim of reform. Reform and development are

mutually supplementary. Reform is the motive force for propelling and accelerating economic development. Development is our goal. New contradictions and problems that occur in the course of reform should be solved with the approach and measures of reform. Conversely, the progress and quality of development are the yardstick for judging the success of our reform. For example, in our province, although we have been doing everything we can to raise and attract funds, to increase investment, to accelerate the construction of infrastructure and basic industries, and to expedite technical progress, we cannot depend wholly on outside investments to achieve sustained and rapid economic growth. Our policy should be one that focuses on our own strengths, on enlivening enterprises by way of deepening reform and arousing the initiative and creativity of the vast ranks of cadres and workers, and on gradually developing a socialist market economy so that we can achieve sustained, rapid, and all-around economic growth. On the one hand, increasing investment and starting new projects make up, without a doubt, an essential part of "emancipating the mind, seizing opportunities, and accelerating development"; on the other hand, deepening reform of the economic structure, transforming operational mechanisms, readjusting the structure, injecting vitality, improving quality and efficiency, and pushing forward the development of existing enterprises are also essential elements of "emancipating the mind, seizing opportunities, and accelerating development." The latter factors involve even greater difficulties and have a longer-term impact, because if we fail to implement reform and put operational mechanisms in place that conform to economic laws, all the new investment projects will not be able to produce the intended benefits.

Fundamentally speaking, the problems appearing in today's economic development are because the old system's defects have not been eliminated and a socialist market economic system has not been established. In a sense, the party Central Committee and State Council decision to intensify macroeconomic regulation and control is to speed up the pace of reform and create the necessary conditions to expedite the old system's replacement. Against such a background, old problems now obscured by rapid economic growth will continue to emerge, and many enterprises will confront new pressures and difficulties. Thus, while speeding up development, we must from now on pay more attention to deepening reform, replacing mechanisms, strengthening structures, improving efficiency, turning pressure into power, and dealing with development problems with the spirit of and ideas for reform.

As a whole, the purpose of economic restructuring is to establish a socialist market economic system. Zhejiang's actual situation shows that, to deepen reform, we have the following major assignments to accomplish: First, we must continue to implement the "Regulations Concerning the Transformation of State-Owned Industrial Enterprises' Operating Mechanisms" and Zhejiang's "implementation measures," truly give enterprises the

power they need to make their own decisions, and guide and assist enterprises to deepen their internal restructuring and improve their management so that they can speed up upgrading their technology, reducing losses, and increasing profits. Second, we must speed up pushing state-owned enterprises to become joint stock companies so that their problems, such as funding shortages for upgrading technology and developing production, can be resolved. Third, we must speed up pushing collective enterprises in urban and rural areas, as well as all trades in rural areas, to become joint stock cooperatives. Fourth, we must restructure existing enterprises and promote more rational use of important production ingredients through mergers, partnerships, and grafting. Fifth, we must improve the overall quality of Zhejiang's economy by making efforts to restructure its industries and product mix. Sixth, we should build large infrastructures by introducing joint stock measures so that we can eliminate "bottlenecks" by counting on the masses' support. Seventh, we must restructure management of state-owned assets. Eighth, we must deepen social security system restructuring. On this basis, we must also promote the restructuring of government organs, making sure that they change their functions. These and many other reform projects are all very urgent. All local authorities should consider their actual situations, focus on priorities, organize their task forces according to the special problems to be dealt with, and draw up various specific plans to be executed so that all reform projects can be accomplished flexibly and properly.

North Region

Beijing Secretary Discusses Anticorruption

SK1809092593 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 93 p 1

[By Sun Yushan (1327 3768 1472): "The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee Holds Meeting of Party-member Leading Cadres at District, County, and Bureau Level"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 9 September, the municipal party committee and the municipal government cosponsored a meeting of party-member leading cadres at or above the district, county, and bureau level to relay Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech made at the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the guidelines of the session and to make specific arrangements for implementing the party Central Committee's anticorruption struggle work arrangements.

Li Qiyang, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, chaired the meeting. He said: According to the arrangements of the party Central Committee, the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission defined the short-term tasks for the anticorruption struggle. Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech at the session extensively expounds Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important ideas of correcting party style,

strengthening the improvement of administrative honesty, and opposing corruption; clearly expounds the importance and urgency of the current anticorruption struggle, the guiding ideology of the struggle, and the principles that must be observed; and expounds that promoting the anticorruption struggle in the new situation is of extremely important significance to strengthening the building of the party and the political power and ensuring the smooth progress of reform, opening up, and economic construction. We should deeply understand the guidelines of Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech, implement the party Central Committee's short-term arrangements for waging the anticorruption struggle, regard the struggle as an important political task, and firmly attend to it.

At the meeting, Chen Guanwen, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, relayed Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech. On behalf of the municipal party committee and the municipal government, Li Yongan, secretary of the municipal discipline inspection commission, made a report entitled "The Proposal for Implementing the Party Central Committee's Short-Term Anticorruption Struggle Work Arrangements."

Chen Xitong, member of the political bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee, made an important speech at the meeting. He said: According to Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important expositions of correcting the party style, strengthening the improvement of administrative honesty, and opposing corruption and according to the fact that some corrupt phenomena spread unchecked at home, the party Central Committee, with Comrade Jiang Zemin's as its nucleus, decided that the whole party should conscientiously attend to the anticorruption struggle. If these corrupt phenomena are not controlled or attacked, the economic construction will be affected. This is an important political task. We must make stage-by-stage achievements in the near future.

Chen Xitong said: The party and government organs across the municipality should positively go into action and resolutely implement the party Central Committee's short-term anticorruption struggle work arrangements. First of all, we should upgrade the understanding about the necessity and urgency of the anticorruption struggle. The struggle must not be waged slowly or with a wait-and-see attitude. Now, there are both the party Central Committee's arrangements and the municipal specific arrangements. So, instead of adopting a wait-and-see attitude, we should take quick action to engage in the struggle. We should unswervingly attend to the struggle, accumulate many small victories and add them up to a big one, and finally make stage-by-stage achievements.

Chen Xitong said: To wage the struggle against corruption, we must persist in the basic line of the party and oppose corruption closely in line with the center of economic construction. The anticorruption struggle is an essential requirement for implementing the basic line of

the party as well as an important guarantee for promoting the economic construction. It is wrong to set the opposition to corruption against the economic construction or to think that the opposition to corruption will affect economic construction, reform, and opening up.

Chen Xitong stressed: We should accurately analyze and grasp the situation of anticorruption struggle. We should divide one into two, clearly distinguish the main stream and tributaries, and understand that the majority of party and government cadres are honest in performing their official duties, and only a tiny minority of them are bad and engage themselves in corruption. Only by so doing will we effectively wage the anticorruption struggle. Over the past years, we have made some achievements in eliminating such corrosive phenomena as correcting the unhealthy practice within trades and banning wanton collection of charges, wanton imposing of fines, and wanton apportioning of expenses. However, we must notice that some departments and units still do not consciously or effectively implement the central authorities' principle of grasping reform and opening up with one hand and the crackdown of criminal activities with the other and being sure to be hard in both tasks. Some tenaciously attended to the economic work but were rather soft-handed in opposing corruption. Some were afraid of difficulties in opposing corruption. Thus, negative and corrosive phenomena tend to develop and spread unchecked in some aspects. Now, the central authorities have made a decision. There is a major climate of opposing corruption. We should resolutely attend to it.

Chen Xitong said: To wage the struggle, we should grasp the overall situation; make comprehensive improvements; study the cause and effect of the negative and corrosive phenomena; grasp the origin of these phenomena; and work out rules, policies, and systems to manage and thoroughly end these problems relating to the overall situation. He said: We should vigorously advocate the ideas of serving the people and especially benefiting the people but not ourselves. Communist Party members should firmly foster the communist world outlook and consciously resist and oppose money worship, hedonism, and out-and-out egotism. In waging the anticorruption struggle, we must neither launch a mass movement nor let everyone pass the test. On the contrary, we should have the vast number of party members, particularly party-member leading cadres, generally accept an education.

Chen Xitong pointed out: We should strengthen leadership in launching the struggle against corruption. The party committees at various levels should put it into their important work agenda. Leading cadres should set an example and be sure to grasp the work of each lower level. Principal leaders should personally engage in the work. It is necessary to bring into full play the duties of various functional departments, discipline inspection departments, supervisory departments, People's Congresses, organizations of the Chinese People's Political

Consultative Conference, democratic parties, and press and mass media units, and the supervisory duties of the masses.

Chen Xitong stressed: In launching the struggle, the party should conduct self-supervision. Party organizations at various levels should organize democratic party activities and make self-examination and self-correction according to the party Central Committee and the municipal party committee's five regulation on self-discipline.

Present at the meeting were Zhang Jianmin, Wang Daming, Li Zhijian, Wang Tong, Ouyang Wenan, Yang Chaoshi, Duan Bingren, Qiang Wei, Meng Zhiyuan, Duan Qiang, Feng Mingwei, and Sheng Liangang.

Beijing Anticorruption Drive Catches Officials

HK2109042693 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1059 GMT 10 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, 10 Sep (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—In the course of curbing all kinds of economic crimes, procuratorial departments in Beijing Municipality pay special attention to examining and handling corruption, bribery, and perversion of justice for bribes among party and government cadres, as well as law enforcement personnel. From January to July this year, procuratorial organs throughout the city received and handled 750 corruption and bribery cases, investigated 460 cases involving 525 people, lodged with courts 163 lawsuits involving 197 people, and recovered economic losses of over 28 million yuan by handling these cases.

From January to July, 81 personnel involved in corruption and bribery at various levels of party and government organs were put on file for investigation, an increase of 35 percent over the same period last year. Of these personnel, 54 were affiliated with municipal organs, 27 were affiliated with central organs, and 11 were cadres at the section level or above.

From January to July, 24 cases of law enforcement personnel who abused justice for bribes in customs, public security, and taxation departments were put on file for investigation. Thirteen cases of corruption, bribery, and public money embezzlement in banks, trust companies, and other financial organizations were examined and dealt with.

Beijing Reports Decrease in Infectious Diseases

HK1709081593 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Sep 93 p 3

[By staff reporter Zhu Baoxia: "Infectious Diseases Down 5.4 Percent in Beijing"]

[Text] Fewer cases of infectious diseases were reported in Beijing through August this year, a decline of 5.49 percent compared with the same period last year, an official from the Beijing Public Health Bureau said yesterday.

The decline is sharper among intestinal contagious diseases such as hepatitis and dysentery.

The incidence of dysentery declined 16.5 percent from last year, said Sun Xianli, the division chief in charge of epidemic control under the Beijing Public Health Bureau.

Sun said Beijing had eliminated polio by July, becoming one of the first cities to do so.

The central government requires that the incidence of polio across the country be eliminated by 1995.

Incidence of other children's diseases such as whooping cough, tetanus and measles is also declining due to the expanded immunization programme among children.

Almost all children in both urban and suburban Beijing are being vaccinated on schedule.

The number of food poisoning cases has also decreased since last year, Sun said.

Of hotels and restaurants, 95 percent have reached State sanitation requirements.

Sun said drinking water in Beijing is safe and is "100 percent up to the State hygiene requirement."

All medical units have opened special departments for patients with intestinal infectious diseases and new cases must be reported to the municipal anti-epidemic centre.

Sun said the bureau is taking new steps to cope with increasing needs for better health care.

Besides further upgrading the skills of anti-epidemic workers, he said, the bureau will renovate medical treatment and epidemic surveillance facilities.

Each year the municipal government and the Public Health Bureau allocate 3 million yuan (\$526,000) towards facilities renovations.

An additional 2 million yuan (over \$350,000) was allocated to the anti-epidemic department this year to set up a complete communication network.

Epidemic reports can now be passed rapidly from the grass roots to municipal administrators.

Beijing has 21 anti-epidemic institutes at city, district or county levels.

Health care and anti-epidemic centres have also been set up in hospitals, neighbourhood committees and village committees.

More than 6,000 professional doctors and trained volunteers are working in the anti-epidemic field in the capital city.

Sun said the bureau has recently launched a municipal programme to educate the public about health care.

The programme will establish health care education and publicity committees which will provide services in rural towns and urban neighbourhoods.

Sun hopes that by 1995 such committees will be set up in more than half the city's towns and neighbourhoods.

Police To Patrol Beijing Streets Beginning Jan

OW1709190993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501
GMT 17 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA)—Starting January 1, 1994, policemen will patrol regular beats in the Chinese capital.

In accordance with a decision of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, the patrols will cover the Chongwen and Haidian Districts first of all.

This will help eliminate malpractices in existing law enforcement and improve the city's administration. Deputy Mayor of Beijing Meng Xuenong told a closing session of the municipal people's congress today.

In Beijing there is a total of 44 law-enforcement sections, staffed by 60,000 people, each of which has its own jurisdiction, and this causes problems of inconsistency and inefficiency, Meng explained.

The patrols will maintain law and order, monitor the urban environment, protect public property and keep order in markets.

Roads, streets and squares will be patrolled for at least 14 hours a day, and mobile patrols will be on duty the whole night.

Similar patrols were started in Shanghai in October last year, and in some booming coastal cities soon after.

Feature Calls Beijing 'International Metropolis'

OW2009171193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540
GMT 20 Sep 93

["Feature": "Beijing Strides Forward as International Metropolis"]

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA)—If Marco Polo could make a return visit to Beijing, he would surely be surprised at how that ancient imperial city with a long and heavy past has become a prospering modern international metropolis.

Marco Polo may not see this, but in August alone, in Beijing's golden season for visitors, more than 200,000 overseas tourists have come in his stead.

The 16 gateways and walls around the city, which Marco Polo saw when he came in the Yuan Dynasty of the 13th century, have long disappeared. In their place is an expressway circling the busiest downtown area of Beijing, making it an easy matter for visitors to take a gander at the whole city in half an hour.

Beijing and Rome are only hours by jet from one another now, and the newly-completed expressway cuts the time from downtown Beijing to the international airport to a mere 20 minutes.

Should Marco need to contact his family in Italy, he could make use of the city's digitalized telephone networks, which can provide direct calls to more than 100 countries in the world. And of course, mobile telephones are also available.

It's not surprising that since receiving its first overseas loan from France in 1980, Beijing has lured 1.42 billion U.S. dollars in foreign loans.

The launching of more than 6,300 joint ventures has contracted 14.65 billion U.S. dollars in investment to the city and dramatically updated its auto, electronics, textiles, foodstuffs and many other industries.

Seeing the numerous commercial opportunities here, some 2,500 overseas firms, including almost all the top companies in the world, have established offices in Beijing.

And of course, like Marco Polo, not all overseas explorers are coming to Beijing for gains. Now over 1,000 experts from various countries are contributing their wisdom to the development of industry, agriculture, banking, public health and the culture of Beijing.

With all its historic and modern attractions, Beijing has become an important international tourist center. To this moment this year, the city has received 1.25 million overseas visitors and earned 700 million U.S. dollars from tourism.

As the capital of China, Beijing is surely the first choice for domestic tourists. Every day, more than 1.5 million people will arrive in the city, representing a purchasing power of 8 billion yuan.

Now after successfully hosting many international conferences, performances and sports meets, including the 11th Asian Games, Beijing is ambitiously bidding for the year 2000 Olympic Games and a chance to step further toward making it an international metropolis. Marco Polo would be amazed.

Hebei Secretary Attends Anticorruption Meeting

SK1809031993 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in
Chinese 2 Sep 93 p 1

[By Reporters Han Shaojun (7281 4801 0689) and Fan Wenjian (5400 2429 0494): "Hebei Works Out Five Major Tasks for Opposing Corruption"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 31 August, the provincial party committee and the provincial government held a joint conference to study the guidelines of the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and General Secretary Jiang Zemin's important speech, to analyze the provincial situation in

the anticorruption struggle, and to study the short-term measures for strengthening the anticorruption struggle. Cheng Weigao, secretary of the provincial party committee, chaired and addressed the conference.

The conference maintained: The second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech brilliantly expound the great significance of the anticorruption struggle; clearly set forth the anticorruption tasks, the ideology for guiding the anticorruption work, and the principles that must be observed in the struggle against corruption; and comprehensively mobilize the whole party and the whole country to oppose corruption under the new situation. Over the past years, particularly since the 14th party congress, under the leadership of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, and with their support, the province has adopted a series of measures for opposing corruption and advocating administrative honesty and made appropriate achievements. However, the negative and corrupt phenomena spread unchecked in some localities. The situation is still grim. We must fully understand the long duration, arduousness, and real urgency of the anticorruption struggle.

The conference set forth that we should attend to five major tasks for strengthening the anticorruption struggle in the near future.

1. We should conscientiously implement the regulations on party and government leading cadres being honest and self-disciplined as promulgated by the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee.
2. We should firmly attend to investigating and handling major and appalling cases.
3. We should concentrate energy on eliminating the "three wantons" activities in the urban and rural areas, particularly the activities of wantonly collecting charges and abusing power to make money.
4. We should straighten out and consolidate the problems of abusing power to engage in trade.
5. We should straighten out and correct the phenomena of going out of the country and the border for trips with public funds and of violating regulations to organize groups to make profits.

The conference pointed out: We should accurately and comprehensively understand the central guidelines of the anticorruption struggle. To wage the struggle, we must persist in the basic line of the party, closely serve the central link of economic construction, and serve the development of reform, construction, and development. We should persist in the strategic principle that firmly grasp the continuation of reform and open up with one hand and the crackdown of various crimes with the other and make unswerving efforts to promote reform, opening up and economic development and to oppose corruption, correct party style, and strengthen the

improvement of administrative honesty. We should coordinate the anticorruption struggle with the economic construction; wage the struggle closely in line with the implementation of major reform measures and administrative and economic policy decisions; and coordinate the ideological education with legal system, policies, systems, management, and supervision.

The conference stressed: The key to achieving the struggle hinges on leadership. Members of the leading bodies at various levels should set an example, conduct self-investigation and self-correction, and be honest and self-disciplined. The party as a whole should be engaged in the struggle, the party and the government should make concerted efforts to grasp the struggle, principal leaders should personally engage themselves in the struggle, and each higher level should assume responsibility for supervising the work of each lower level. We should make the division of work clear, set up and perfect a responsibility system, work resolutely and solidly, and ensure to make achievements in the struggle.

Present at the conference as observers were principal responsible comrades of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial higher people's court, and the provincial people's procuratorate.

Inner Mongolia Holds Anticorruption Meeting

SK2109122893 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 93 p 1

[By reporter Zhang Zhaocheng (1728 0340 2052): "Resolutely Oppose Corruption, Promote Honesty in Performing Official Duties"]

[Text] The autonomous regional party committee held a meeting of cadres with party membership at and above the level of deputy department head of the organs directly under the region. The meeting relayed the relevant guidelines of the central authorities and arranged the region's anticorruption struggle for the near future.

Wang Qun, Wu Liji, Qian Fenyong, Geriletu, and Wuyunqimuge attended the meeting. Wu Liji presided over it, Wang Qun gave an important speech, and Geriletu made arrangements for the anticorruption struggle of the entire region, especially for the organs directly under the region.

Wang Qun pointed out: Successfully carrying out the anticorruption struggle, which conforms to the common aspiration of the party and the people, is a very important and urgent political task. We should pay close attention to it, carry it out to the letter, rapidly create a major anticorruption climate throughout the region, achieve practical results for the current stage that can inspire the people to promote the in-depth development of the regionwide anticorruption struggle, and then boost to the maximum the socialist enthusiasm of the people of various nationalities in the region and ensure the smooth progress of the region's reform, opening up, and modernization program.

In his speech, Geriletu made arrangements for the anti-corruption struggle of the entire region, especially for the organs directly under the region:

Leading cadres at and above the county (section) level of party and government organs, first of all those at and above the departmental or bureau level, should achieve notable progress in maintaining honesty and self-discipline and truly set a good example for the vast number of party members and cadres. Leading cadres of the five major leading bodies of the autonomous region and leading cadres of leagues, cities, departments, and bureaus should take the lead in examining themselves against the five stipulations and 11 prohibitions put forward by the central authorities and making corrections. The self-examination and self-correction should be completed in early October. Cadres who took cash as gifts or marketable stocks during official activities should hand them over to higher authorities within this time limit. Otherwise, they will be regarded as taking illegal benefits and punished accordingly. Those who take concurrent jobs in economic entities should complete all the procedures for resignation from either one of their jobs before the end of October. Those who have to take concurrent jobs due to work needs should go through all screening and approval formalities according to regulations. Cadres should make the results of their self-examination and self-correction work public to the party members and cadres of their own departments and the masses and should listen to their opinions and subject themselves to their supervision. The autonomous regional discipline inspection commission should take the lead in organizing and sending some personnel to key localities and units to inspect and supervise their self-examination and self-correction work. Problems exposed by the masses should be verified and handled according to relevant policies. The self-examination and self-correction of the cadres at the county (section) level should be handled according to the aforementioned requirements. In the process of self-examination and self-correction, we should not ask everyone to make self-criticism. However, if cadres' problems are exposed by the masses instead of by the cadres themselves within the time limit for their self-examination and self-correction, the cadres, no matter who they are, should be sternly dealt with if they have violated party and administrative discipline.

We should step up investigations and handling of a number of major and serious cases and punish according to law a number of corrupt elements. First, we should speed up handling the key cases. All localities should complete investigations of some key cases before the end of November and conclude them as soon as possible. Second, clues for solving cases, which were obtained recently, should be conscientiously analyzed and arranged in the order of importance and urgency, and we should organize forces as soon as possible to verify, investigate, and handle the cases concerning which clues are clear and specific and offenses are serious, which have caused serious danger, and in which breakthroughs

can be achieved within a short period of time. Third, party committees and governments at all levels should step up the study of the cases reported by discipline inspection organs and handle them without delay. Fourth, people's courts and procuratorates at all levels should step up investigations and handling of a number of law breaches in the economic field and other typical cases, mete out severe punishment or death sentence to the persons who deserve such punishments, and pronounce the sentences as soon as possible. We should also further strengthen crime reporting work, make public again the telephone numbers for reporting crimes, and increase the crime reporting mailboxes in key units and trades. We should actively launch attacks, dig out the sources of cases, and have the ability to expose, investigate, and handle law and discipline breaches, starting with the key localities and key units where the masses have conspicuous complaints and the cases that have caused great economic losses. If a case is covered up and if the investigation is delayed, interfered with, or not conducted, leading persons and the persons involved should be held responsible.

We should by and large eliminate the several unhealthy trends with which the masses are most dissatisfied. We should focus on the unhealthy trend of state organs and their subordinate units which abuse power to collect unwarranted fees and the unhealthy trend of the cadres of party and government organs who use public funds for private travels to outside the country or outside the border. In line with the reality of the region, we should also resolutely check the unhealthy trend that party and government organs resell or scramble to purchase imported cars and sell urban residence certificates. We should check the collection of unwarranted fees, "make revenue and expenditure accounts separately," ban private travels to outside the country and outside the border with public funds, and sever the ties of party and government organs with the economic entities they have developed. Proceeding from their specific conditions, all localities and departments should also conscientiously solve the problems with which the masses are most dissatisfied. Railway departments should check pursuit of selfish gains in dispatching wagons and selling tickets, monetary and financial departments should check their unhealthy trends in line with the "agreement on a three-point law," law-enforcement supervision departments should check perversion of laws for the benefit of relatives or friends and replacement of punishment with fines, post and telecommunications departments should check pursuit of selfish gains in telephone installation, power departments should check pursuit of selfish gains in power supply, and agricultural departments should continue to lighten peasants' burdens.

More than 1,000 persons from autonomous regional and Hohhot city departments attended the meeting. Responsible persons of various democratic parties were also invited to attend.

North Region

Sun Weiben Attends Heilongjiang Meeting

SK1809031893 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Sep 93

[Text] The second plenary session of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission concluded in Harbin today. Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, urged party committees and governments at all levels and all communist party members in the province to swing into action to achieve notable results in the anticorruption struggle in the near future.

After expounding the necessity and urgency of the anti-corruption struggle, Sun Weiben emphasized: That leading cadres take the lead in maintaining honesty and self-discipline is an important part of the anticorruption work to be carried out for some time to come and also an important guarantee for fulfilling the work targets for the near future. In line with central requirements, leading cadres should take the lead in implementing the arrangements and tasks for the anticorruption work and resolutely refrain from doing a perfunctory job; take the lead in remaining clean and honest and resolutely refrain from abusing power for selfish gains; take the lead in supporting discipline inspection, supervision, and justice departments to investigate and handle cases and resolutely refrain from interceding for people or intervening in their work; and take the lead in checking the unhealthy trends of their own localities and trades and resolutely refrain from shielding or tolerating them. Standing committee members of the provincial party committee and provincial-level leading members should start with themselves and set an example in this. Provincial organs should have a clear understanding of their position, role, and responsibility in the provincewide anticorruption work, especially in eliminating the corruption in some trades, and be the first to take action. A good job should be done in the inspection and self-inspection of leading cadres at and above the county level on their honesty and self-discipline.

Sun Weiben pointed out: In the anticorruption struggle, we should strengthen leadership and institute the responsibility system. We should guard against the phenomena where more is said than done, much is said but nothing done, and work process, such as holding meetings and issuing documents, is regarded as work results. Top leaders of party committees at all levels should assume full responsibility for honesty in performing official duties. In line with the principle of making those in charge hold the full responsibility, we should clearly divide work and make every level responsible for the work of the next lower level. Party committees and governments at all levels should support discipline inspection and supervision organs to perform their duties bravely and help them resolve some specific difficulties.

Li Qinglin, standing committee member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, presided over today's session. Attending were provincial leaders Zhou Wenhua, Shan Rongfan, Chen Yunlin, Meng Qingxiang, Yang Guanghong, Wang Xianmin, Yu Jingchang, Qi Guiyuan, and Sun Kuiwen. A resolution of the plenary session was approved.

Heilongjiang Reservoir Under Construction

SK1809025193 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in
Chinese 4 Sep 93 p 1

[Summary] The second-phase project of Xiquanyan reservoir of Harbin city, one of the key projects covered in the Eighth Five-Year Plan of the province and the largest reservoir in the province, started construction.

Located on the upper reaches of Ashe He, this reservoir is a project to regulate the watercourses of Ashe He. Upon its completion, the reservoir will bring 3,581 kilometers of drainage areas under control and irrigate 247,000 mu of farmland. Its total installed capacity reaches 478 million cubic meters. The largest dam is 28.6 meters high. The investment totals 120 million yuan.

Reportage on Jilin Secretary He Zhukang

Visits Office in Dalian

SK1809025293 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 1
Sep 93 p 1

[Text] On 26 August, He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee; and Gao Yan, governor of the provincial government, especially went to the Jilin provincial government office stationed in Dalian to call on the whole staff members and workers when they were participating in the forum of some large and medium-sized enterprises in northern and northeastern China that was held by the central authorities in Dalian.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, He Zhukang and Gao Yan first extended greetings to the staff members and workers of the office. After that, the provincial leaders introduced the province's reform, open, and economic work situation and also set forth requirements for the work of the office.

They pointed out: The offices of this kind should do a good job in economic contacts, foreign economic and trade work, and reception and service so as to suit the new current situation. They should establish good contacts with the local party and government organs and relevant departments, and extensively establish friends. Meanwhile, their working personnel should find more time to go out of their offices instead of sitting in the offices. They should keep more contacts and consult with the local organizations no matter how less serious the matters are. We should strengthen the self-management of economy and trade and rely on our own efforts to

ceaselessly enhance the economic strength. We should do the information work, disseminate information on Jilin, import capital and technology to Jilin, and serve the construction of Jilin so that it becomes a developed province near the sea.

Addresses CPC Meeting

SK1809095393 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 1
Sep 93 pp 1, 4

[By Guo Yuxue (6753 3768 1331): "The 'Enlarged' Standing Committee Meeting of the Provincial Party Committee Held in Changchun"]

[Text] The two-day "enlarged" standing committee meeting of the provincial party committee ended in Changchun on 31 August.

This meeting was primarily devoted to relaying, studying, and implementing the guidelines of the several important meetings held by the central authorities recently; to profoundly understanding and mastering the strategic policy decisions of the central authorities; to making a correct analysis of the current situation; to enhancing understanding, unifying ideas, and defining tasks; to actually solving the problems facing us; and to firmly seizing the last four months of this year to do all the work well and accomplish work tasks for this year.

Comrade He Zhukang presided over the meeting and made a speech. Comrade Gao Yan relayed the guidelines of the economic work meeting of the eight provinces (regions and municipalities) in northern and north-eastern China. Comrade Wang Jinshan relayed the guidelines of the national organizational work meeting and the national meeting on party building of universities and colleges. Comrade Liu Xilin relayed the guidelines of the national meeting on dealing blows to smuggling. Comrade Feng Guogang relayed the guidelines of the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

The standing committee of the provincial party committee unanimously supported the major policy decisions of the central authorities and positively expressed opinions on how to profoundly understand the basic guidelines of the several central meetings, how to promote all items of work—economic work in particular—in line with realities, and how to wage an in-depth struggle against corruption and strengthen party building.

The meeting maintained: It is very serious, necessary, and timely for the central authorities to hold these several meetings to set forth some important opinions and specific work demands in the light conspicuous contradictions and problems emerging in the process of advancement. These important policy decisions were set forth by the central authorities from the high plane of overall situation after making a correct assessment of the situation. These important policy decisions are extremely important to consolidating and developing the

achievements of reform and opening up and ensuring the long-term stability and order of the country. We must profoundly understand and attach high importance on the profound meaning of these series of major policy decisions and arrangements, grasp the essence of the guidelines in general, and firmly and unswervingly implement them to the letter in line with actual conditions.

Persistently Regard Economic Construction as the Central Task and Develop the Economy Even Better and More Rapidly

The meeting pointed out: The series of major policy decisions adopted by the central authorities recently are, in the final analysis, aimed at developing the economy in an even better and rapid manner by solving these problems. In implementing these guidelines of the central authorities, the most important task is to try every possible means to beefing up economic construction. The guiding ideology of regarding economic construction as the central task should not be waved at any time. This is our cardinal starting and ending point in considering and studying all questions, and our work in all fields should be carried out around this central task. It should be noted particularly that the current good situation and the achievements in reform and opening up have not come easily. To consolidate and develop the achievements, we must persist in in-depth reform, further expand the scale of opening up, maintain the continuity of policies, and adhere to the criterion of "facilitating the development of productive forces, the strengthening of national strength, and the improvement of people's living standards" in order to create a good external environment for developing the economy and carrying out reform and opening up.

Since the convocation of the sixth provincial party congress, all localities and all departments in the province have conscientiously implemented the strategic policy decision of building a developed border province near the sea and have attended to work creatively, thus making new progress in the work in all fields. The new situation of accelerated development has emerged in the economy of the province. Major indicators are: Peasants' enthusiasm has been protected, and the rural economy has developed continuously; industrial production has increased rapidly, and economic efficiency has improved; new progress has been made in foreign economic relations and trade; and the general situation in financial, tax, and monetary fields has also been relatively good. At the same time, we should clearly understand that there are still some problems in economic development that need our high attention. They mainly are: Most enterprises are poor in efficiency, large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises lack vitality, money-losing enterprises account for a considerably large proportion, and most enterprises suffer from fund shortages.

To solve these problems, we should continue to implement the pertinent documents of the central authorities

and further link our ideas with the central documents, with the important speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and with the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress. Seizing the opportunity to accelerate reform and development is the major melody throughout the nineties. Proceeding from the reality of the province, we should attain the objectives of pushing the economy onto a new stage and building a developed border province near the sea. We should reinforce our confidence and make even greater efforts to grasp all items of work to strive for the development of the provincial economy while carrying out reform and opening up. All policies and measures proven feasible by the practice should be upheld and perfected continuously. We should be good at controlling the overall situation, seek and make full use of favorable factors, seize the opportunity, and successfully guide, protect, and exploit the initiative of cadres and the masses at the grass-roots level in accelerating reform, opening up, and modernization. We should have new ideas and methods for our work and exert our efforts in deepening reform, changing mechanisms, optimizing structure, strengthening management, and improving labor productivity and economic efficiency.

We should continue to do the rural work well and strengthen the position of agriculture as the foundation. Industrial production should be geared to ensuring key products, the market-demanded products with good economic efficiency, the export-oriented products, energy and raw materials industrial products, and aiding agriculture products. We should fully tap the potential of enterprises, strengthen management, and vigorously raise labor productivity. Banking, transportation, and power industrial departments should try every possible means to support the production of enterprises and the production of their products. We should positively, correctly, and comprehensively implement and enforce the central authorities' policy decision on strengthening macroeconomic regulation and control. Those which should be curbed should be resolutely curbed, while those which should be ensured should also be ensured. In capital construction and technological transformation, we should curb and control the general scale and concentrate energy on ensuring key projects. We should accelerate the pace of opening to the outside world and accelerate the implementation of the development strategy of getting through the border and the sea. We should actively expand the space of economic development and take full advantage of domestic and world natural resources and markets to develop the economy. The departments in charge of foreign economic relations and trade should strive to improve their grade and level and improve their quality and efficiency in absorbing foreign investments.

Firmly and Unswervingly Wage the Anticorruption Struggle

The meeting pointed out: In the course of firmly and unswervingly regard economic construction as the central task and concentratively grasping economic construction, we must firmly and unswervingly wage a

struggle against corruption in line with the unified arrangements of the central authorities. This is the essential measure to ensure the smooth progress of economic construction and is a major event to strengthen party building and political power building. We must attach high importance to the anticorruption struggle and regard it as a major political task. We should adopt effective measures to successfully carry out this struggle and firmly meet the demands of the central authorities. First, we should enhance understanding and unify ideas. At present, there are two lopsided ideas that must be tackled: One is the lack of understanding and the other is the lack of confidence. We should not only pay high attention to the seriousness and harmfulness of corrupt phenomena but also have a correct assessment of the current situation. We should fully notice that the positive and healthy forces within the party are the main trend. Therefore, we should neither neglect the anticorruption struggle nor lose confidence. We should not only catch sight of the long duration, complexity, and arduousness of the anticorruption struggle, but also have the sense of urgency and the sense of responsibility to resolutely grasp the struggle. Second, we should give prominence to key points and grasp key links. 1) Leaders should take the lead in showing honesty and conducting self-discipline and attaining the goals of the "five prohibitions"; 2) efforts should be concentrated on investigating and dealing with major and appalling cases and sternly punishing a number of corrupt elements; and 3) obvious results should be achieved in solving the problems bitterly complained and much debated by the masses within this year. Third, we should strengthen the anticorruption education and establish and perfect the restriction mechanism.

The Basic Way out Lies in In-depth Reform

The meeting pointed out: Only by further deepening reform, accelerating its pace, increasing its dynamics, successfully carrying out the reforms in auxiliary fields, rapidly building the socialist market economic system, establishing a socialist market economic system embracing market laws and the state macroregulation system, firmly grasping the political structural reform, strengthening the building of democracy and the legal system, separating government functions from enterprise management, and changing government functions as quickly as possible, can we enhance economic vitality, better and more rapidly develop the economy, prevent the emergence and spreading of corrupt phenomena in the fields of system, mechanism, and structure, and promote the sound development of spiritual and material civilizations. We should enhance our consciousness in implementing the guidelines of the central authorities' instructions on strengthening macroeconomic regulation and control. We should promote enterprise reform, successfully run large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises, and make even greater progress in reforming the property right management system, in accelerating the reequipment and renovation of old enterprises, in

reducing enterprises' burdens, and in carrying out auxiliary reforms. We should also reform the system concerning management of the state assets to ensure the guaranteed value and appreciation of state assets.

The Key Lies in Successfully Building the Party and Strengthening Party Leadership

The meeting stressed: At present, there are many new circumstances, new contradictions, difficult issues, and hot issues in reform, opening up, and economic construction, and thus the tasks are heavy and arduous. In face of such a complicated situation, leaders at all levels are required to make good analysis and assessment of the current situation, correctly grasp the orientation, make timely and correct policy decisions, carry out policy decisions well, and ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies in order to smoothly push forward all items of work. In this regard, the key lies in self-construction of the party, improvement of the general quality of leading bodies, and improvement of leading bodies' skills in ruling and leading the country.

1. We should further strengthen the building of the style of thinking of leading bodies. We should study hard to master Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and strictly carry out the principle of democratic centralism. Leading bodies and cadres at all levels should be strict with themselves, maintain the mental state of working hard to make progress and building an enterprise through arduous effort, be concerned with the weal and woe of the masses, and wholeheartedly do tangible things for the masses in order to enhance the coherence and appeal of party organizations.

2. We should vigorously strengthen the building of party organizations at the grass-roots level and the building of the ranks of reserve cadres.

3. We should strive to improve leading method and work style. First, we should be aware that along with the change in economic structure, the skill of mastering market economy has increasingly become the basic content and important link of leading work. We should be good at organically combining economic work with other items of work. Second, we should be good at organizing and coordinating the forces in all fields of the society to form a concerted force. Third, we should go all out to boost the practice of conducting investigation and study. Fourth, we should vigorously carry out the quota responsibility system, make each level assume responsibility for the work of the next lower level, and carry out the work in a thorough manner until practical results are achieved.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Comrade He Zhukang made arrangements for relaying and implementing the guidelines of the meeting. He stressed: First, we should successfully master the basic guidelines of the series of policy decisions of the central authorities and the basic guidelines of the current meeting and understand and implement them in a positive, correct, and all-round manner. Second, we should conscientiously attend to

implementation. We should not only take the overall situation into account, make overall arrangements, and give consideration to all fields, but should also give prominence to key points and grasp key links well. Third, we should enhance our morale and reinforce our confidence. We should fully appraise the current situation and the complexity and arduousness in fulfilling various tasks, and should think of problems in an even more sufficient manner. We should reinforce our confidence in the correct leadership of the central authorities, fully notice the favorable conditions, and mobilize and unite the people of all nationalities to overcome difficulties and develop the excellent situation. With a positive attitude, high morale, and indomitable will, we should do a profound and painstaking work, conscientiously implement the policy decisions, arrangements, and demands of the central authorities, and make great efforts to fulfill all work tasks of this year.

Also attending the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the provincial higher people's court, and the provincial people's procuratorate. Also attending were major responsible comrades of party committees and governments of various cities and autonomous prefectures and major responsible comrades of pertinent departments directly under the provincial authorities.

Reportage on Jilin Air Defense Projects

SK1809025893 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 3
Sep 93 p 1

[By Rong Fa (2837 4099): "Jilin People's Air Defense Projects Yield Good Results in Two Aspects"]

[Excerpts] The civil air defense departments of Jilin Province have continuously increased the economic results and social benefits of civil air defense projects on the premise of combining peacetime needs with wartime preparedness, serving the economy, and ensuring efficiency in war preparedness. More than 40 percent of the province's civil air defense projects, totaling more than 500,000 square meters, have been developed and used. Last year, they created more than 460 million yuan in output value (business volume), more than 13 million yuan in taxes to the state, more than 48 million yuan in profits, and more than 8 million yuan in net profits to civil air defense departments. They have provided jobs to 7,346 persons.

Since the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, Jilin has built a number of civil air defense projects that conform to the strategic characteristics of civil air defense development and that combine peacetime needs with wartime preparedness. After the Changchun city civil air defense shopping center in Changchun and the Jilin Dashijie shopping center in Jilin city were built, 11 projects have been built and put into use in the past few years, including the Beian Road parking lot in Changchun and

the underground shopping centers in Yanji, Tonghua, and Liaoyuan. Charges for the use of these projects have increased continuously. The income from these large projects accounts for more than 80 percent of Jilin's total income from civil air defense projects. While helping to enhance the defense capacity of cities, these projects have provided favorable conditions for and made due contributions to developing the economy of the cities and making people's life more convenient. They have become the "window" to publicize the achievements in civil air defense construction. [passage omitted]

After the sixth provincial party congress called for building a developed border province near the sea, civil air defense departments in the province again adopted a series of reform measures. Based on the current conditions of Jilin's civil air defense projects and the requirement for combining peacetime needs with wartime preparedness, they comprehensively improved the projects built in the earlier period and reinforced or renovated those that could be developed and used. They started or continued building the key projects that suit both peacetime and wartime needs, can yield good economic results, and are of good quality. They relaxed policies and pooled the efforts of the state, the collective, and the individuals to develop and use civil air defense projects, making them more open to the public. They changed the project management method that required input but not output and adopted the method of paid use of the projects, thus pushing the development and use of Jilin's civil air defense projects to a new stage.

Jilin Military Zone Becomes Tourist Site

OW1709092493 Beijing XINHUA in English 0845
GMT 17 Sep 93

[Text] Changchun, September 17 (XINHUA)—What used to be a secret and deserted military zone in northeast China has turned into a hot tourist spot that is drawing hundreds of visitors a day.

Covering an area of 20 square kilometers, Fangchuan village in China's northeast Jilin Province borders Russia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

From Fangchuan you can reach the Sea of Japan 15 kilometers down the Tumen River. It is the only route leading to the Sea of Japan in northeast China.

An official at the border outpost said that Fangchuan's strategic location made it a needed military zone in the

past. It was shrouded in secrecy. But China's opening-up has turned it into a frontier of contact with other countries.

From a watch-tower a dozen meters high, you get a sweeping view of the three countries. You can catch a glimpse of the Sea of Japan lying afar like a blue ribbon. Seagulls hover over the Tumen River, which playfully reflects sunshine like gold and silver. Down the river sails a tourist boat. A rail bridge in the distance connects Russia and the DPRK.

Through a powerful telescope, you catch sight of trains entering and leaving a small Russian station. Two Russian girls are seen walking down a street. On the other side, kitchen smoke rises from Korean cottages.

This place is so peaceful that when a dog barks, villagers in the three countries hear it.

Beside the watch-tower, a three-storey building in traditional Chinese style with glazed tiles is going up brick by brick. The building will have a viewing stand. It will also be equipped with karaoke rooms; clothes shops are also to be set up.

The United Nations Development Program plans to build the Tumen River delta into a second Rotterdam in twenty years.

"We are looking forward to the day," said 65-year-old Jiang Taiyuan, a founder of the village. "By then, Fangchuan will become part of an international city."

Liaoning City Sentences 19 Prostitutes to Labor

SK1909043793 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] On 18 September, Jinxi city held a rally to openly handle prostitutes and whoremongers. Nineteen prostitutes and whoremongers were arrested and sentenced to education through labor. (Wang Shuyi) and (Sun Yingmei) were arrested for accommodating and introducing other people to engage in prostitution. From June 1989 to June 1992, he successively introduced and accommodated 10 women to engage themselves in prostitution at his house. He earned 1,300 yuan from this. (Wang Shuyi) was sentenced to five years imprisonment according to laws. (Wun Yingmei) was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and paid a fine of 3,000 yuan. (Liu Xinli) was arrested according to laws for patronizing prostitutes and accommodating women to engage in prostitution. (Qian Fengwei) and another 15 people, who engaged themselves in prostitution, were respectively sentenced to education through labor from one to three years.

Further on ARATS Message to SEF

OW2009132493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300
GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA)—A "Let's Consult" message went across the Taiwan Strait from the mainland today.

The mainland's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS) sent the message to the Taiwan-based Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF), calling for consultations on implementation of the agreements concluded by these two organizations at the "Wang-Ku" meeting.

That meeting was held in Singapore on April 27-28 between ARATS Chairman Wang Daohan and SEF Chairman Ku Chen-fu [Gu Zhenfu].

The message said that during the working talks between ARATS and SEF on August 30 and September 1, ARATS made suggestions on implementation of the agreements reached at the "Wang-Ku" meeting and on arrangements for concrete talks. ARATS is looking forward to specific ideas from SEF.

ARATS suggested that the two sides should hold talks in Beijing at the end of September or at the beginning of October on the following topics: "repatriating the people who violated relevant regulations and entered mainland or Taiwan"; "contacts and help between the courts across the straits" (particularly on "consultation on fishing disputes between the two sides"); "the rights and interests of Taiwan businessmen who invest in the mainland"; and "exchange visits between people from industrial and commercial circles across the straits".

The message noted that ARATS is willing to continue discussion of "convenient methods for the working visits of the deputies set by the two sides".

It said that ARATS wished to know SEF's ideas on the level and arrangements for the consultations.

CPPCC Members Discuss Island White Paper

OW2109044393 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in
Chinese 0851 GMT 9 Sep 93

[By reporter Wu Ming (0702 2494)]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA)—Members of the Committee for National Reunification [CNR] under the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee had a broad and thorough discussion of the white paper, "The Taiwan Issue and China's Reunification," and other issues concerning mainland-Taiwan relations at the CPPCC National Committee building today.

Those attending the meeting unanimously agreed that the white paper has systematically expounded the cause

and current state of the Taiwan issue with ample historical facts, reaffirmed the Chinese Government's principled stand and basic policy vis-a-vis the Taiwan issue, and that it is a programmatic document, with major immediate and far-reaching historical significance, for achieving national reunification.

Jia Yibin, member of the CPPCC National Committee Standing Committee and CNR vice chairman, said: The white paper is very persuasive because it uses the facts from a 1,700-year-long history to prove that Taiwan has been part of China's territory since ancient times. As for the Taiwan issue, it has poignantly pointed out why the Kuomintang [KMT] launched the antipeople's civil war and why foreign forces were involved. It is very clear in expounding the four basic points, including "peaceful reunification" and "one country, two systems." While opposing "Taiwan independence," the white paper also fully acknowledges the wish of countrymen in Taiwan to administer Taiwan, saying that it is fair, rational, and legitimate. This fully reflects the consistency and sincerity of the CPC and the Chinese Government on national reunification.

In conjunction with some specific points in the white paper about national reunification, those in attendance also expounded on certain issues relevant to mainland-Taiwan relations. Wan Guoquan, member of the CPPCC National Committee and CNR vice chairman, pointed out: The development of mainland-Taiwan relations and China's peaceful reunification still face serious obstacles. Although the Taiwan authorities say they stand for "one China," more often than not they do just the opposite. They have declined peace talks, restricted exchange, and peddled the policy for "dual recognition" and "two Chinas" throughout the world. Recently, they also clamored to "rejoin the United Nations," attempting to promote the so-called "one country, two seats" idea. This is tantamount to creating "two Chinas."

Regarding the Taiwan authorities' bid to "rejoin the United Nations," Guo Pingtan, member of the CPPCC National Committee and vice president of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots; and Pan Yuanjing, member of the CPPCC National Committee and member of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League Central Standing Committee, pointed out: A sovereign state can only have one legitimate government. Promoting "one country, two seats" in an international organization of sovereign states is unrealistic in terms of law and practice.

Many attendees pointed out: Peaceful reunification of the motherland is in line with the interests and wishes of all Chinese people, including people on Taiwan, and this is why in Taiwan the call urging Taiwan authorities to follow the historical tide, renounce their confrontational stand, and speed up the reunification process has become increasingly louder. After the white paper was published, many people, as well as people of foresight, fully supported and praised the white paper; however,

certain people have continued to distort the CPC's and the Chinese Government's policy of "peaceful reunification and one country, two systems," asserting that the white paper has "downsized Taiwan," "refused to renounce the use of force against Taiwan," and "eliminated the space for Taiwan's survival in the world" in an attempt to mislead the people on Taiwan. This obstructs the development of mainland-Taiwan relations and the great cause of the motherland's peaceful reunification.

Jiang Dianming, member of the CPPCC National Committee and director of the Academy of Social Sciences Taiwan Institute, said: Confrontation hurts both sides,

and the Chinese people can build a stronger country if they join hands. It is hoped that the Taiwan authorities will consider the common interests and wishes of Chinese people at home and abroad and accept the mainland's repeated appeals so that the great cause of the motherland's peaceful reunification can be expedited through negotiations between the two sides.

The meeting was chaired by Li Menghua, member of the CPPCC National Committee Standing Committee and CNR vice chairman. Yang Side, Yan Cangping, Lin Shengzhong, Hu Yizhou, He Fang, and others also took the floor at the meeting.

Navy To Buy French Sea-to-Air Missile System

HK2109100193 Hong Kong AFP in English 0921 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 21 (AFP)—France has agreed to sell the short-range Crotale naval missile system to Taiwan for Lafayette frigates the island has ordered from Paris, the United Evening News reported Tuesday [21 September]. The paper, quoting naval sources, said that following a revision of its arms sales policy France has agreed to sell the sea-to-air missiles.

The navy here was unwilling to confirm the report, saying only that the military had earlier negotiated with France on the inclusion of the missile system in its deal to buy six Lafayette frigates worth 4.8 billion U.S. dollars from Paris. The Crotale is a modification of the Rattle Snake anti-air missile and has a maximum range of 13 kilometers (eight miles). The missile system to be sold includes a guided radar and eight missiles installed on a rotating base, the paper said.

The frigates are being built in France and the first one was completed last year and is expected to be commissioned here next year. Taiwan originally planned to buy U.S. and locally made missiles to arm the ships. Taiwan signed a 3.8 billion U.S. dollar contract with France last November for 60 Mirage 2000-5 fighter jets.

Danish Industrial Minister Trojborg Visits

OW2009170493 Taipei CNA in English 1426 GMT 20 Sep 93

[By Lilian Wu]

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 20 (CNA)—Jan Trojborg, Denmark's industrial minister, and Republic of China [ROC] Economics Minister P.K. Chiang opened a promotional conference on Danish products at the Grand Formosa Regent Hotel Monday [20 September].

Some 17 Danish manufacturers are displaying their wares.

Trojborg, the first Danish ministerial-level official to visit Taiwan, is on a four-day visit.

He said that Denmark excels in the areas of environmental protection, energy and transportation and he hopes that both sides can cooperate in these fields.

Chiang said that since Vice Economics Minister Sheu Ke-sheng, then director-general of the Board of Foreign Trade, visited Denmark in 1991, ties between the two countries have entered a new era.

Chiang also said he hoped that Denmark would use Taiwan as a springboard to the Asia-Pacific markets.

Trojborg called on Mio Chih-kuo, vice minister of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, later in the afternoon to express his concerns about Taiwan's inland transportation network.

During his visit, Trojborg will also meet with Premier Lien Chan and travel to Kaohsiung to visit the China Steel Corp. and two of the largest Danish enterprises on Taiwan, Maersk Line Ltd. and Tvrumdflos [spelling as received] Taiwan Manufacturing Company.

Bilateral trade between Taiwan and Denmark in the first eight months this year totaled US\$206.5 million, down 11.4 percent from the same period last year.

Vanuatuan Prime Minister Arrives 18 Sep

OW2009163293 Taipei CNA in English 1401 GMT 20 Sep 93

[By Benjamin Yeh]

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 20 (CNA)—Vanuatu Prime Minister Maxime Carlot Monday [20 September] expressed the hope that the economic and trade links between his country and the Republic of China [ROC] can be strengthened following the opening of the Vanuatu Economic and Cultural Representative Office in Taipei.

Yet Carlot, speaking at a ceremony inaugurating the office, emphasized that official diplomatic relations with Taiwan are not being considered for the moment, given Vanuatu's "one China" policy.

The relationship between Taiwan and Vanuatu has accelerated since the signing of a communique to step up trade links last year.

While saying the office is official in nature, Carlot said it has not been authorized to issue visas. Taiwan travelers are entitled to a three-month stay in the South Pacific country without entry visas.

Carlot declined to comment on the ROC's bid for United Nations representation, saying he was in no position to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

Earlier Monday, he called on President Li Teng-hui, Premier Lien Chan, and Foreign Affairs Minister Chien Fu to exchange views on ways to promote economic and trade cooperation.

Carlot, who arrived in Taiwan last Saturday [18 September], is scheduled to depart on Wednesday.

SEF Official To Visit Mainland 24 Sep

OW2109091493 Taipei CNA in English 0815 GMT 21 Sep 93

[By Sofia Wu]

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 21 (CNA)—Li Ching-ping, deputy secretary-general of the Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF) will leave for Mainland China Friday [24 September] for a two-week visit.

In addition to attending the closing ceremony of the "Run for the Health of the Chinese" marathon, Li will pay courtesy calls to the Beijing-based Association for

Relations Across the Taiwan Strait (ARATS) and the State Council's Taiwan Affairs Office.

Li's trip follows a visit by another SEF deputy secretary-general, Hsu Hui-you, in August, which ended without tangible results.

Hsu was to discuss technical problems arising from increasing cross-strait exchanges with ARATS officials, but the talks fell apart after both sides failed to reach agreement on the meeting's agenda.

SEF and ARATS are semi-official organizations authorized by their respective governments to handle cross-strait exchanges in the absence of official contacts.

The Mainland Affairs Council approved Li's mainland trip, but did not authorize him to discuss any specific issues with ARATS officials, government sources said.

Li will also visit Taiwan affairs offices in Tianjin, Chengdu and Guangzhou before returning to Taiwan on Oct. 6.

Finance Minister Discusses Government Deficit

OW2109084193 Taipei CNA in English 0811 GMT 21 Sep 93

[By Y.C. Tsai]

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 21 (CNA)—Finance Minister Lin Chen-kuo Tuesday [21 September] warned the government might face financial difficulties in the next five years.

In fiscal year 1995 which starts July 1, 1994, Lin said, the government deficit might expand to NT\$400 [new Taiwan dollars] billion (U.S.\$14.81 billion).

The government must raise ceilings on government bonds to cope with the worsening financial situation, he noted. Government bonds are issued to compensate for the national financial shortage.

The minister put the central government's spending for FY [fiscal year] 1995 at between NT\$1.07 trillion (U.S.\$396.29 billion) and NT\$1.09 trillion (U.S.\$403.70 billion).

The figure, coupled with the special budget of NT\$210 billion (U.S.\$7.77 billion), represents a nearly 10 percent increase from the current fiscal year's NT\$1.06 trillion (U.S.\$151.42 billion), he pointed out.

Wang Kun, director general of the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), said the central government spending, if it grows at an annual

rate of 8.4 percent, would account for 30 percent of Taiwan's gross national product (GNP) in the next few years.

Ever-increasing government expenditures would adversely affect Taiwan's flexibility in adjustment to the fluctuations of the world economy, Wang noted.

The DGBAS head estimated that GNP, the country's total output in goods and services, would reach NT\$6 trillion in FY 1995.

Corporate Chairman Estimates KMT Assets

OW2009163793 Taipei CNA in English 1415 GMT 20 Sep 93

[By Sofia Wu]

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 20 (CNA)—The ruling Kuomintang [KMT] now controls assets estimated at NT [New Taiwan] \$963.9 billion (US\$35.7 billion) through the party's fully- or partially-owned companies, a senior executive with a KMT-controlled firm said Monday [20 September].

Liu Wei-chi, president of Central Investment Corp., told a seminar on "The Present and Future of KMT-Controlled Companies" that the growth in the KMT's assets was a result of Taiwan's rapid economic development over the past four decades.

Liu said the KMT will streamline management of its companies and make public their financial reports on a regular basis.

He said the KMT holds shares in seven holding companies which, in turn, invest in 94 firms engaged in enterprises ranging from banking and manufacturing to news service.

The total assets of the seven KMT-controlled holding companies stood at NT\$20 billion (US\$741 million) at the end of February 1993.

However, after mortgaging assets for loans which were reinvested, that total has risen to NT\$963.9 billion.

Liu said the KMT-controlled companies have contributed much to Taiwan's economic development. In the late 1970s, the total output of the KMT-controlled firms accounted for 6.2 percent of Taiwan's gross national product, he said, but did not reveal the present figure.

Liu noted that all the KMT-controlled companies have been managed within the law and have paid all taxes. He added that these firms have invested much money in high-technology industries.

He added that the KMT-owned companies also plan to invest in other countries, including Russia, Japan and Vietnam, in line with the government's policies.

Hong Kong

PRC 'To Scrap' 'Key Plank' of Patten Reforms

HK2109074393 Hong Kong THE STANDARD in English 21 Sep 93 p 3

[Report by M.Y. Sung]

[Text] A delegation of district board members has claimed that Beijing has agreed to scrap a key plank of Governor Chris Patten's democratic reform agenda if it is implemented.

The delegation of Island District Board members, which visited Beijing last week, urged China to oppose Patten's bid to have all board members directly elected next year.

Returning to Hong Kong this week, the delegation claimed to have an assurance Beijing would oppose the move.

At present, only two-thirds of the 19 district boards are directly elected.

Patten has proposed abolishing the current appointment system to district boards and two municipal councils by next year's district board elections.

A total of 21 members from the Island District Board and Island Areas Subcommittee met Chinese officials to voice their concerns over Patten's proposal to dismantle the appointments system.

During the two-hour meeting, Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office Deputy Director Chen Ziyang told the delegates that Patten's political reforms violated the Basic Law.

The arrangements for the elections and the Legislative Council elections in 1995 are the subject of protracted Sino-British negotiations.

The delegation leader and Island District Board chairman Daniel Lam said Chen agreed that the appointment system needed to be retained and that elections would be opposed by China if implemented before the transfer of sovereignty in 1997.

Britain and China have privately conceded that they are preparing for the total breakdown of the Sino-British negotiations.

Patten has said he will have little choice but to implement his political reform proposals if Britain and China cannot reach agreement soon on the arrangements for the 1994-95 elections.

Government Appoints First Local Chief Secretary

HK2109070893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0645 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Hong Kong, Sept 21 (AFP)—The Hong Kong Government announced Tuesday the appointment of

Anson Chan as the first local chief secretary to replace Sir David Ford. A government spokesman said 53-year-old Chan, the secretary for civil service, would succeed Ford on November 29 to become the territory's first locally born chief secretary and also the first female one.

The announcement comes as local civil servants feud with the government for allowing expatriate civil servants to change to local terms despite a government commitment to employ local Chinese for key posts. Well before Governor Chris Patten took office last year, he made it clear he would appoint a local to the number one administrative post when Sir David retired. Chan is seen by analysts as being tough enough to withstand attacks from China which is to takeover the territory in 1997. Sir David, 58, is to take over as commissioner of the Hong Kong Government Office in London at the start of 1994.

Newspaper Editor Submits Resignation

HK2109093293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0814 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Hong Kong, Sept 21 (AFP)—Peter Lynch, the editor of the SUNDAY MORNING POST has resigned from his job, the newspaper said Tuesday [21 September], following the publication of several controversial reports. Lynch, who joined the Sunday edition of Hong Kong's leading English-language newspaper, the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, two years ago, submitted his resignation, the newspaper said.

The newspaper gave no reason for the Lynch's sudden resignation, but unconfirmed reports circulated in Hong Kong that Lynch was considering a job offer in Sydney by the newspaper's former parent company Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. The resignation of Lynch followed the sale on September 13 by News Corp. of a large part of his 50-percent stake in the newspaper to pro-Beijing businessman Robert Kuok's Kerry Group.

During Lynch's term, the SUNDAY MORNING POST published controversial reports, including an enquiry into an explosion at a plant of China Light and Power last year in which two engineers were killed. The power company obtained a high court injunction to stop the newspaper from reporting the case further.

This month the newspaper published an apology to China for having carried a report in August under the headline "Bankers Flee With Billions." The story, which was picked up widely by the international media, alleged a number of Chinese bank officials fled China after siphoning off 28 billion U.S. dollars.

Macao**Portuguese President To Visit in October**

HK2109074593 Hong Kong THE STANDARD in
English 21 Sep 93 p 6

[Report by Harald Bruning]

[Text] Portuguese President Mario Soares will pay an official visit to Macao for three days in October.

News of the planned visit on 29 October was announced by the Macao Governor, General Vasco Rocha Vieira, after a 10-day visit to Portugal.

It will be Soares' third official visit to Macao, and will come after he travels to South Korea and Japan.

Rocha Vieira said his meeting in Portugal with Chinese Vice-President Rong Yiren had reaffirmed the two nations' conviction that Macao's "difficult problems during the transition period" could best be tackled through "dialogue and mutual understanding".

The governor said talks in Lisbon with Soares, Premier Cavaco Silva, and Foreign Minister Durao Barroso had resulted in a "message of confidence" for Macao.

He said the Portuguese government had once again expressed its opinion that Macao ought to be seen as a "platform of relations between Portugal and China".

The Lisbon correspondent of the Portuguese-language daily Macao Hoje (Macao Today) reported at the weekend that Soares had given Rocha Vieira "carte blanche" to govern Macao, quoting sources close to the presidential office.

The report also said that news claiming Rocha Vieira was "weary of office" was "pure speculation".

Official sources told The Standard it was possible that Soares would stay in Hong Kong for one day before visiting Macao.

Soares is an internationally renowned champion of human rights and a prominent member of the Socialist International movement.

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